



**REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION
OF
BHARATPUR STATE**

For the Sambat 1998

(From 1st November 1941 to 31st October 1942)

Vol XLII

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Annual Report on the Administration of the Bharatpur State for St. Year 1998.

(November 1941 to October, 1942).

Chapter I—General, Political and Constitutional.

1. Geographical situation and Boundary.

(The details are given in the Report for St. 1997).

Area and population. Area 1,972 Sq. Miles. Population 5,75,625 according to the census of 1941, as against 4,86,854 in 1931.

Revenue and Tribute. The Revenue amounting to Rs. 25,56,335 against Rs. 37,94,827 in the previous year. The State pays no tribute to the British Government nor to any other State.

2. Personal. (a) *His Highness the Maharaja's name, title and Health.* His Highness Maharaja Sri Brijendra Sawai Sri Brijendra Singh Sabib Bahadur, Bahadur Jung was made honorary Lieutenant in July, 1942. His health continued to be excellent throughout the year.

(b) *His Highness's brothers.* Rao Raja Shri Edward Man Singh was working with distinction in the Engineering College at Loughborough. Captain Rao Raja Shri Girraj Saran Singh was working as Instructor in the Indian Air Force at Ambala. The marriage of Rao Raja Shri Girraj Saran Singh with the grand daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala was celebrated on the 19th February, 1942.

(c) *His Highness's relations.* The ruling family of Bharatpur is related to—

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala.

His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala.

His Highness the Maharaja of Faridkot.

3. Historical. (The details are given in the Report for Sambat 1997).

4. Places and buildings of interest. (The details are given in the report for Sambat 1997).

5. Ceremonial Events. (i) The most important event was the marriage of the brother of H. H. the Maharaja Sabib, Rao Raja Captain Shri Girraj Saran Singh, with the grand-daughter of H. H. of Kapurthala, on the 19th February last.

(ii) Darbars: His Highness the Maharaja held the following Darbars during the year:—

1. Birthday Darbar on the 1st December 1941 at Kachori Kalan.

2. Basant Darbar on the 1st February, 1942.
3. Darbar Deoj Holi on the 15th March, 1942 at Kainra Khas. Gulal Darbars were held from 6-3-42 to 8-3-42 and from 11-3-42 to 13-3-42 at Kainra Khas.
4. Darbar Teej Sawan on 27th July 1942 at Kainra Khas.
5. Dashehra Darbar on the 19-10-42.

6. **Constitutional Reforms.** The most important event of the year under report was the decision to institute a "Representative Assembly" in Bharatpur. It is known as the "Brijjaya Pratinidhi Samiti" the term "Brijjaya" coupling the names of His Highness (Brijendra) and Her Highness (Srijaya). The decision to institute this Assembly was announced by H. H. the Maharaja at the Dashehra Darbar on the 22nd October 1942, and its character cannot be better described than in His Highness's own words:—

"The term of the Central Advisory Committee has come to an end. During the last three years it has done much useful work. The time has come to take a further step on the path of constitutional progress. I now propose to institute a "SAMITI" to be known as "BRIJ-JAYA PRATINIDHI SAMITI", with increased popular representation, enlarged powers and a broader basis of election. To start with, the Samiti will have a non-official President, nominated by me. It will also have a Deputy President elected by the members themselves. The Samiti will consist of fifty members of whom thirty-seven will be elected and thirteen nominated. Each of the ten tehsils will be represented by three elected members and the Municipalities and Town Boards will have seven representatives. Of the nominated members, six will be officials and seven will be nominated, in order primarily to represent interests which may not have received adequate representation by election. The Samiti will have full and free right of interpellation on the floor of the house. It will also be competent to pass resolutions on any matter of public interest, other than those concerning the Ruling Family, the relations with the Crown or other Indian States, the State Forces and the conduct of any Judge of the High Court in the discharge of his duties. All legislative proposals, other than emergency legislation, will be laid before the Samiti for its opinion. The draft annual Budget too will be laid before the Samiti for discussion, excepting matters relating to the Privy purse and the Army; and its views will be taken into consideration in finally framing the Budget. Above all, I propose to invite the President and the elected Deputy President to attend my Council personally to represent the contents of any resolution passed by the Samiti or on any other occasion when their presence is deemed desirable. In this way, and in the hope that experience will justify it, I intend to give practical effect to the saying "प्रजावलं राजवलं प्रशस्यति". I hope this will be the motto both of my Government and of the "BRIJ-JAYA PRATINIDHI SAMITI".

The institution of this Assembly has been widely welcomed. The principal features of the Bharatpur "Brijjaya Pratinidhi Samiti" which have attracted public attention are the absence of communal represen-

tation in any form, the predominance of elected members, the method of election whereby rural constituencies will be represented by truly rural members, the revival of Village Panchayats both as electoral and as administrative units, the extensive range of the Assembly's functions, and above all the adoption of a device under which the elected Deputy President will be able to attend certain meetings of the Council of State and by which the Executive and the Legislature will be brought into close and frequent contact.

Elections to the Assembly are expected to take place shortly.

7. **The Central Advisory Committee.** The way for the Brijjaya Prathinidhi Samiti Committee was paved by the Central Advisory Committee, it has been steadily evincing an increasing interest in public affairs.

8. **Political Agency, Eastern Rajputana States:**--Major A. A. Russell continued to hold charge during the year except for 3 months when he went on leave, last Summer, and Major H. M. Poulton, Political Agent Jaipur officiated.

9. **State Administration:**--The State Council continued to administer the State throughout the year. The following changes occurred amongst the Ministers:—

Col. Faujdar Sampat Singh continued as Minister for Education, Health & Local Bodies upto 31-7-42 when the post was abolished. The departments under him were transferred to the Home Minister and Civil & Defence Minister.

Khan Bahadur Maulvi Abdul Halim, B. A. LL. B., Judicial Minister, continued to hold charge upto 31-7-42. With effect from 1st August 1942, Khan Sahib Mufti Mohammed Yakub Khan, Bar-at-Law was appointed as Civil Defence Minister.

Lt. Col. Chandri Ghamandi Singh, Home Minister, remained in charge up to 30th June, 1942. He was succeeded by Captain Kr. Hira Singh.

The number of cases presented in the Council during the year was 592 against 487 in the preceding year.

Establishment of High Court:--With effect from the 1st August 1942, a High Court of Judicature was created with the following Judges:—

Chief Justice:—Khan Sahib Mufti Mohammed Yakub Khan,
Bar-at-Law;

Puisne Judge:—Rai Bahadur L. Shiv Gopal Mathur, B. A., LL. B.

10. **Political affairs:**--In the report for the year 1940-41, it was stated that towards the end of that year the General Secretary of the Praja Parishad had to be prosecuted for a seditious speech under Section 124A I.P. C. This prosecution resulted in conviction and 1 year's rigorous imprisonment. In the middle of 1942 activities of the Parishad again became increasingly virulent. They exploited public grievances and public difficulties arising from causes beyond the control of the Government. Owing to the failure of rains in the previous

Summer conditions in many tehsils verged on famine; and owing to War conditions prices soared. In order to ensure sufficient food grains and to regulate prices, control over the purchase, export and prices of food grains was established. While this was generally beneficial and indeed unavoidable, it was irksome to the mercantile classes; and the Praja Parishad became vociferous mouthpiece. They lined up with all India events in August and took to the path of unconstitutional agitation. The Bharatpur Rajya Praja Parishad presented the Government with an ultimatum to the effect that if certain of their demands, including responsible Government were not granted immediately, they would resort to Satyagraha. On the morning after the arrest of the Congress leaders in Bombay, the President and 5 other members of the Praja Parishad working committee had therefore to be arrested and detained under Section 26 of the Defence of India Rules. Abusive speeches continued to be made; officials, especially those responsible for the price control, were insulted; forest boundary pillars were uprooted and telegraph and telephone wires near Kumher were cut. More arrests had to be made; and the total number of persons detained in jail came to 56. In September the State suffered floods of unprecedented magnitude. The Praja Parishad suspended the Satyagraha movement at first for a fortnight, thereafter indefinitely, and finally abandoned it. The Government released all the political prisoners, except two, who had to be detained longer for special reasons.

The "Zamindar Kisan Sabha" continued to do constructive work, particularly in rural areas. While ceaselessly and vigorously pressing the claims of Zamindars and Kisans to the notice of the Government, this Sabha kept aloof from political agitation and indeed counteracted it within their sphere of influence. It is also significant that the President of the Zamindar Kisan Sabha Th. Desh Raj, is also the Deputy leader of the National War Front, the leader being His Highness himself.

11. **War Effort:**--The Central, District and Tehsil War Committees formed in the State in the year 1940, continued to function with zeal. The Dewan is the Chairman of the Central War Committee, four sub-committees continued to work, each having a Minister of Council as its President:—

1. War Purposes Fund Sub-Committee.
2. War Loan Sub-Committee.
3. Recruitment Sub-Committee.
4. War Publicity Sub-Committee.

1. *War Fund.* In furtherance of the War effort and in spite of unfavourable conditions caused by drought, a total sum of Rs. 13563/- was collected by the State from the State servants and the public. A sum of Rs. 13,070/- was paid to the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund, and cognate objects. The total subscriptions so far paid amount to Rs. 1,44,885/-.

2. *War Loan*—A sum of Rs. 18,482/- was subscribed towards the purchase of Defense War Bonds and P. O. Defence Savings Certificates. The total investment towards the War Loan upto the end of the year 1941-42, amounted to Rs. 3,38,267/-.

3. *Army Branch*—In order to raise the status of the personnel of the Rifle Company, offered by the Bharatpur Government in the year 1911 to serve outside the State with H. M's Armed Forces, and to bring their pay more to the level of the Indian Army, the Bharatpur Government have granted them increased rates of pay.

The Government of India have also accepted the Bharatpur Government's offer to raise a Garrison Company from retired military personnel as a Unit of the Indian Army. This Garrison Company is under formation and training. Among the various gifts made by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib was one of Rs. 1,000/- to the sports Fund of the 59 (Rajputana) G. P. T. Company.

4. *Recruiting Branch*—The total number of persons presented before the Assistant Recruiting Officer was 5375 out of whom 2073 were recruited and 283 were placed on the waiting list. A recruits depot was opened in Bharatpur in November, 1941. Jamadar Narain Singh, Hon. Assistant Recruiting Officer took charge of this depot. Later on, in March 1942, it was decided to open an extra recruiting office in Bharatpur to work in Bharatpur and Dholpur and Jamadar Narain Singh of Bharatpur was appointed to this charge.

5. *Publicity Branch*—The War propoganda work in the State is carried on by the Rural Re-construction Department and a bimonthly journal "Sahyog" is issued. Other literature and posters were issued by the War Publicity Sub-Committee from time to time. Radio broadcasts on war propoganda were arranged in the Bharatpur city and other important centres of the State. Magic lantern slides, prepared by the Government of India for war propoganda were exhibited throughout the State. The Committee organised a Mela on the occasion of the visit of the Defence of India Train to Bharatpur.

6. *National War Front*—The National War Front was inaugurated by His Highness the Maharaja personally on the 1st May 1942 His Highness the Chief Leader and Th. Deshraj as Deputy Leader. An influential non-official is appointed as Leader in each Tehsil and he is assisted by Sectional Leaders in charge of Literary and Dramatic Section, School Section, the Counter-propaganda Section. A whole time official organiser is also appointed. The Committee has made extensive tours in the State addressing gatherings at Tehsil headquarters and at rural meetings and explaining fully the aims and objects of the National War Front. The response is very good. In some places over 8000 persons assembled to listen to the Speakers. The United Nations Flag Day was celebrated throughout the State. Every effort was made to contradict false rumours which were afloat in the city and rural centres. The Tehsil Leaders and also the Sectional Leaders have made every possible attempt to maintain public morale, to influence public opinion in the right direction and to neutralise the

effects of all subversive activities. The Official Organiser and the Deputy Leader also made "whispering Campaign" in the villages. This proved more useful than mammoth meetings.

Posters were distributed and speeches delivered throughout the State asking people to grow more food crops. A party of musicians was engaged to do propaganda in the villages. Musical arrangements and songs set in rustic tunes stressing the advantages of the National War Front, were special attractions. Side by side with the "Grow More Food" campaign another campaign for "Waste Less Food" has also been organised in the State. The people were informed of the various concessions the Durbar had granted for encouraging the producers to grow more food crops.

The food production drive has had remarkable results in the year 1941-42 the proportion of Food Crops to the total amount of crops grown reached the unprecedented percentage of 86.

The Movement has been successful in the State; and solid foundations have been laid for economic self-sufficiency and unity in thought and action.

7. *China Fund*—A sum of Rs. 10,000/- was contributed to the China Fund inaugurated by His Excellency the Viceroy on the occasion of the visit of Generalissimo and Madame Chang-Kai-Shek to India.

Chapter II—Finance & Audit Department.

Financial Results. The financial results of the year are shown in Appendix I. The total income of the State including assigned revenues amounted to Rs. 25,56,335 against Rs. 37,94,827 in the preceding year. The decrease of Rs. 12,38,492 was due to the partial failure of monsoon during the year.

Income & Expenditure. The total expenditure of the State amounted to Rs. 30,89,748 against Rs. 38,18,006 in the preceding year resulting in a net decrease of Rs. 7,28,258. Out of this expenditure, a sum of Rs. 26,365 represents the amount spent on the auspicious marriage of Shri Raja Sahib. A sum of Rs. 10,000 was spent as Chhochak Rasam on the birth of a son to His Highness' youngest sister. Moreover a sum of Rs. 25,000 representing Her Highness' allowance for the year 1940-41 which she had declined to receive in that year owing to unfavourable conditions was paid to her. Excluding these items, the expenditure on administration proper came to Rs. 30,28,113. This expenditure included abnormal items such as Rs. 11,258 for dearness allowance, Rs. 433 for price Control and Rs. 1,300 for the National War Front. A grant of Rs. 4,000 was sanctioned to be distributed to the poor who were stricken by the devastating floods that visited the State in September 1942, but the actual expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 1,100 only. Inspite of the strictest economy wherever possible, works of public utility were not neglected. Amongst

them were the inauguration of the High Court, the extension of the Intermediate College and the construction of a room for the Bar Association. A sum of Rs. 1,000 continued to be paid as monthly donation towards the War purposes fund.

Loans. The instalments due on 16-12-41 and 16-6-42 on the Morvi Durbar Loan had already been paid in advance in the year 1940-41; and the instalment due on 16-12-42 was paid during the year. The total amount of the debt due to Morvi now stands at Rs. 29,20,494. The Jaipur Durbar loan was repaid in full with interest in October 1942. The salt treaty payment of Rs. 1,50,000 till now earmarked for Jaipur will also in future be available for repayments on the Morvi Durbar loan.

Closing Balance. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 3,62,200.

The accounts of almost all the departments of the State were audited during the year under report. A few cases of embezzlements, irregularities and overpayments were brought to light and reported to the administrative authorities concerned.

The system of preaudit continued to work well and resulted in the disallowance of sums aggregating Rs. 12,821 from the bills preferred for payment by the various departments of the State.

Chapter III—Revenue Department.

Land Revenue. The administrative units continued unaltered.

Touring of Officers. The Revenue Minister was on tour for 45 days and the Collectors Dig and Bharatpur for 118 and 135 days respectively. The Tehsildars and the Naib Tehsildars did extensive touring during the year under report on account of famine relief, destruction of locust eggs and hoppers and flood relief work.

Rainfall. Nearly 80 per cent of the crop of the State is rain fed. The following statement gives necessary details of rainfall during *Chauhmasa*; the remaining months of the year and for the year as a whole :—

RAINFALL STATEMENT.

Name of Month.		Bharatpur.	Rupbas.	Bayana.	Weir.	Nirbdai.	Deg.	Nagar.	Karan.	Pahari.	Kumher.	Average.	Average Rainfall in the State during the corresponding month of the preceding year.
April	1941	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
May	..	1.38	...	01	...	5	70	19	28	27	58	39	103
June	..	1.10	1.91	24	1.83	19	1.28	1.97	1.30	2.47	1.39	1.27	152
July	..	.96	3.88	79	1.74	58	2.18	1.54	1.86	1.84	1.67	1.60	...
August	..	2.98	3.28	1.97	3.37	4.58	5.80	3.63	5.89	6.23	4.95	4.27	...
September	..	1.39	2.26	3.51	1.77	2.94	2.55	5.49	4.92	6.50	2.27	3.66	185
Total Chaumasa. (June to September, 1941)		7.81	11.33	6.52	11.71	8.79	12.51	10.82	14.25	17.31	186	19	...
October	1941	.06	...	...	...	.04	...	.50	...	.60	.15	.14	.21
November	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December	..	...	...	...	...	.03	.30	.90	.51	.10	...	.18	...
January	1942	.62	1.33	76	.63	.84	.48	.52	.19	...	.73	.61	...
February	..	.83	.32	.49	.80	.89	.81	.58	.72	3.41	1.40	...	...
March	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.03	.88
Grand Total		9.32	12.98	7.77	13.11	10.59	14.10	13.32	15.67	21.42	13.14		

The highest rainfall of 21.42 inches was in Pabari and the lowest (7.77") in Bayana. For the Kharif sowing, there was very little rainfall both in June and July. During August, the maximum was 6.23 inches only in Pahari. In September also, the rainfall was precarious, except in the north of the State. The rainfall was thus, not only insufficient, but badly distributed. The Rabi sowings which depend mainly on September rainfall had a bad start. October and November were practically rainless. Then again in March there was no rain. Kharif and Rabi crops were therefore very disappointing except in the three northern tehsils of the State.

Crops. The total cultivated, sown and matured areas together with the percentage of sown area on the area cultivated and of matured area on sown area are shown in the statement given below, with corresponding figures for the preceding year and for the preceding quinquennium.

Details.	Sambat 1998			Sambat 1997			Average for previous 5 years.		
	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.
	Bighas.	Bighas.	Bighas.	Bighas.	Bighas.	Bighas.	Bighas.	Bighas.	Bighas.
Total area	...	...	31,55,414	..	...	31,55,414	...	...	31,55,414
Actual cultivated area	11,30,031	5,25,033	16,55,064	12,24,902	6,78,293	19,03,195	10,65,433	6,26,341	16,91,774
Sown area.	11,30,129	6,33,489	17,33,618	12,24,980	7,71,263	19,96,243	10,66,467	7,54,235	18,20,702
Percentage of sown area over cultivated.	100	121 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{3}{4}$	100	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{4}$	100	120	100
Matured Area.	5,51,046	4,11,952	9,62,998	10,30,411	6,00,407	16,30,818	8,19,685	5,14,526	14,33,211
Percentage of matured area on sown area.	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	66	57	85	78	82	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	79

Kharif crops. The total sown area was 11,30,129 Bighas as against 12,24,980 bighas in the preceding year. Out of this, 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ percent matured as against 85 percent in the preceding year. The Kharif crop was, therefore, very poor.

Rabi Crops. The sown area was 6,33,489 Bighas as against 7,81,263 Bighas in the preceding year. Out of this, 66 percent matured as against 78% in the preceding year. This was also poor.

Harvests of the whole year. For the year as a whole, the sown area was 17,33,618 Bighas as against 19,96,243 bighas in the preceding year. Out of this, 57 percent matured as against 82 percent in the preceding year. In the result the year was one of acute famine in the State.

Land Revenue Demand. The normal demand due, the amount remitted and suspended, the net amount fixed for realisation and that actually realised, together with the balance left over is given below:—

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Particulars.	Demand.	Remitted	Suspended..	Net demand of collection.	Realised.	Balance.
Revenue.	Rs. 21,61,249	Rs. 4,55,377	Rs. 4,46,196	Rs. 12,59,676	Rs. 12,55,295	Rs. 4,381 99.7%
Cess.	1,32,068	563	1,450	1,30,055	1,29,964	91 99.9%
Total current demand.	22,93,317	4,55,940	4,47,646	13,89,731	13,85,259	4,472
Arrears.	3,90,837	28,043	2,88,378	14,416	14,416	....
Grand Total.	26,84,154	4,83,983	7,36,024	14,04,147	13,99,675	4,472 99.6%

Remissions and Suspensions. From the land revenue demand proper, Rs. 4,55,377/- were remitted. This included Rs. 1,87,834/- on account of Chahi assessment on wells which did not mature more than 5 bighas in the two harvests combined. The conditions of the tehsils are indicated in the following table:—

Name of Tehsil.	Demand.	Remission.	Percentage.
1. Pahari	2,26,481	7,635	3.36
2. Nagar	2,71,340	48,280	17.7
3. Kaman	1,70,213	24,636	14.4
4. Dig	1,63,389	55,525	34.0
5. Kumbher	1,68,210	1,17,054	68.15
6. Nadbai	2,33,202	66,311	28.43
7. Weir	2,67,486	2,27,085	10.12
8. Bayana	2,24,378	37,922	16.4
9. Rupbas	2,41,859	58,055	24.0
10. Bharatpur	1,94,691	12,874	6.5
Total	21,61,249	4,55,377	21.10

In addition to the remission, a sum of Rs. 7,36,024/- was suspended. The net land revenue demand for collection including cesses was Rs. 13,85,259/- out of which a balance of Rs. 4,472/- only was left outstanding on the final date for the collection of the revenue. The realisation of 99.6 per cent of the demand shows that it was fixed with extreme care and due regard to the paying capacity of each estate, and that the remissions and suspension were liberal and sympathetic.

Relief Measures. The following figures give details of *Taccavi* advancees made in the two circles:—

Particulars.	Amount advanced in 1941-42.		Amount advanced in 1940-41.	
	Bharatpur Circle.	Dig Circle.	Bharatpur Circle.	Total.
1. Repairs of wells.	1,757	3,020	4,777	14,340
2. Construction of new wells.	6,565	5,375	11,940	12,785
3. Construction of Kham wells	804	160	964	2,519
4. Charas, Barat & Seed.	7,933	7,069	15,002	42,199
5. Purchase of bullocks.	7,754	7,295	15,049	905
6. Hire for Ploughs	....	406	406	....
7. Redemption of Mortgages.	3,820	854	4,674	10,554
8. Purchase of holdings	....	....	....	140
9. Redemption of old debts	196	....	196	508
10. Fire Accidents Relief.	1,739	393	2,132	4,983
11. Fodder Relief.	....	3,636	3,636	2,671
12. Relief to sufferers from flood (manure, repairs to houses, food).		2,316	2,316	...
13. Miscellaneous	10,143	...	10,143	770
Total	40,711	30,524	71,235	92,374

From the above, it will appear that help for purposes which are of importance during a famine year, received far more attention than these did in the preceding year. These requirements generally are seed, purchase of bullocks and fodder relief. The total advances aggregated to Rs. 71,235/- as against Rs. 92,374/- in the preceding year.

The State employed 5 Famine Relief Officers with headquarters at Ajan in Kunher, Ganwri and Mhow in Bharatpur, Kabai in Nadbai and Mandhera in Dig. These Officers have done excellent work, firstly as Famine Relief Officers and then towards the closing days of the year as Flood Relief Officers.

Live Stock. A cattle census was held in the year under report. The total number of cattle was 6,96,585 as against 7,60,257. This decrease is directly due to the extreme shortage of fodder and water in more than half the State during the greater part of the year. In spite of best efforts made to import fodder and to give it on *Taccavi*, the mortality among cattle was rather large. Mortality was however, restricted to non-descript breeds. The efforts which the Animal Husbandry Department is now making to improve the breed of cattle and to induce the owners to keep a smaller number of cattle of good breeds rather than a very large number of indifferent breeds will, it is hoped, reduce such losses, in due course of time. The attainment of this ideal however requires sustained effort on the part of the department, and enthusiastic co-operation by the cattle owners.

Ploughs and Carts. The number of ploughs in the year was 52,075 as against 55,565. The decrease also is due to famine conditions. The number of carts, increased from 9,370 to 9,415 as many people who were thrown out of cultivation earned their livelihood by plying their carts for hire. On account of War there is restriction on rail transport and the paucity of petrol restricts motor transport. Animal transport is growing in importance again. But the number of carts is still inadequate to handle all the produce.

Prices. The prices of the principal food grains in seers per rupee during the main harvest months are compared below with those of the corresponding months in the preceding year:—

Name of article.	June 1941.		June 1942.		October 1941.		October 1942.	
	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.
Wheat	13	8	6	12	11	0	4	14
Barley	20	12	9	8	14	12	5	14
Gram	16	12	9	0	12	0	5	10
Bajra	21	12	8	0	13	12	9	4
Jowar	22	4	6	8	15	4	6	12
Oil seeds	10	8	4	12	9	12	4	12

Embargo and Price Control. The embargo on the export of food grains continued during the year under report. Systematic control of prices has also been enforced since November, 1941. The principles underlying the system of Price Control in the State are (a) to ensure

local sufficiency in every village of the State, (b) to allow the producer to make as good a price for his produce as possible, (c) to allow the intermediary sellers, a fair rate of profit under all circumstances and (d) to ensure that the consumers were not unnecessarily exploited. Attempts were made to prevent hoarding. The difficulties encountered by the executive authorities in working the control were enhanced by lack of co-operation on all sides, principally by the grain dealers. On the whole, however, the control has withstood all shocks and has enabled the people of the State to pull through a year of extreme local famine, aggravated by almost complete stoppage of imports from outside. A Special Control Officer was appointed for Bharatpur City. In addition a Grain Control Committee, presided by His Highness, the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur, Bahadur Jung, carefully watched the situation and dealt with various problems as these arose.

Wages. Agricultural labour was obtainable for most part of the year at rates mentioned below:—

Adult males from annas	-/3/- to -/4/-
Adult females ,,	-/2/- to -/3/-
Boys and Girls ,,	-/2/- to -/3/-

After September, however, excessive floods were followed by an unprecedented wave of malaria epidemic, and wages shot up by about 100%. This rise was due in part also to the increase in prices of food grain and essential commodities.

Sairaba and Canal Irrigation. (a) *Irrigation from State Bunds and Canals.* The total area irrigated during the year was 1,40,535 bighas as against 3,00,669 bighas last year. This phenomenal decrease was due to failure of rains not only in the local catchment areas, but in the catchment areas of the rivers. The abana realised was Rs. 78,583 as against Rs. 1,76,238 in the preceding year. The Sairaba improvement Panehayats have not yet made any headway in preventing water running to waste. With the coming into existence of the new village elected Panehayats, it is hoped that this important work will receive increased attention. A special Tehsildar was as usual posted at Sikri during the irrigation months.

(b) *Irrigation from British India Canals.* 4,359 bighas were irrigated from British India canals as against 5,618 bighas in the preceding year and water rate amounting to Rs. 8,085 was paid directly into the British India Treasury by the persons concerned.

Natural Calamities. Locusts appeared in the State towards the close of 1941. Very little damage was then done. Special staff was specially trained at Delhi and was kept in readiness. Notices were issued frequently through the Revenue Department, as well as in the Sahyog, informing the cultivators of the apprehended danger and of the measures which they should adopt in combating it. Swarms reappeared in the State in very large numbers in the month of August. Conditions for egg laying were favourable on account of the rains having made the soil loose. Eggs were laid mostly in the southern

tehsils of the State in 172 villages. Intensive measures for destroying these were taken in hand immediately. But the work was rendered extremely difficult by heavy rains and floods. The entire Revenue Field and Agricultural staff were employed in the work of destruction ; besides the special staff. The measures consisted mainly of ring-trenching the egg infested areas and ploughing these over and over again. Hoppers that emerged were baitpoisoned or driven into the trenches or burnt by means of Kerosine Oil flares. The work lasted for about 6 weeks. Trenches of an approximate total length of 27 miles were dug, in which countless millions of hoppers were buried. Most of the labour was furnished by the villagers themselves who were induced to work on a co-operative basis. The material for destruction was supplied by the State. The people who came to work were given refreshments. In all more than seven thousand people participated in this work. It can be said to the credit of the State that not a single hopper was allowed to get away alive. The Collector of Bharatpur worked particularly very hard, because most of the egg infested areas were in his charge. The Revenue Minister also supervised the work of destruction and visited several areas. Doctor Hem Singh Pruthi, M. Sc., Ph. D. F. R. A. S. B. F. N. Dh., Imperial Entomologist, Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, paid a special visit to inspect the work and expressed himself satisfied with what he saw. The staff discovered a special kind of worm close to most of the egg-holes in the ground. A sample of this was given to the Entomologist for investigation. The result of the investigation is awaited with interest.

Disposal of State lands. 441 cases were dealt with as against 474 in the preceding year and 12,575 bighas of land were allotted against 2,320 bighas. Owing to extreme famine conditions resulting in decline of the assets of the people and increase in the cost of living on account of War, the sale of land in Bharatpur and Kumher villages could not proceed to the extent to which it was anticipated.

Economic conditions of the Zamindars. (1) *The Bharatpur State Village Marketing Act No. 1 of 1940.* The number of markets continued to be the same as in the previous year. The work of the Sikri Mandi (Tehsil Nagar) was excellent.

(2) *Redemption of Mortgages Act of 1931.* 52 cases were disposed off under this Act as against 44 during the previous year.

The year as a whole has been very poor for the agriculturists. The Tehsil Advisory Committees and the Central Advisory Committee functioned regularly. Many important resolutions concerning the general welfare of the people were accepted by the Durbar.

Working of the Revenue Courts. (a) *Original Suits.* Statement II and III show the number of original cases instituted, decided and left disposed off at the end of the year under report. The following is a summary:—

Particulars.	Year.	Opening balance.	Filed during the year.	Total for disposal.	Disposed of during the year.	Balance.
Original suits	1940-41	176	611	787	561	226
	St. 1997					
Execution proceedings	1941-42	226	462	688	498	190
	St. 1998					
Execution proceedings	1940-41	24	102	126	108	18
	St. 1997.					
	1941-42	17	111	128	86	42
	St. 1998					

Appellate Work. Statement No. V gives details of the appellate work disposed of in the year under report. The following is a summary:-

Revenue Minister	....	101	101	60	41
Collector Bharatpur	1	33	34	26	8
Collector Dig	3	29	32	24	8

The number of appeals disposed of by the Revenue Minister was 100 as against 265. Owing first to flood relief work from September onwards and then to the wide spread Malaria epidemic in the State on account of which even the Council Office had to be closed for a fortnight, the disposals were not large. In the same way disposals in the offices of Collector of Bharatpur and Dig, were not as large as in the previous year.

Revenue Record Work. (a) The programme of quadrennial Jamabandis was duly followed. Nearly all mutations in the villages of which Jamabandis had to be prepared were decided before the 15th of June, 1942.

(b) **Superior Field Staff.** The Patwaris and Kamungos have done excellent work during the year under report, which has been one of great stress for them on account of famine and floods.

(c) **Supervision by Revenue Officers:** The attestation of the quadrennial Jamabandis: the amended field maps: the verification of the existence of mafidars: the checking of the sairaba and the inspection of works of irrigation constructed with the aid of Taccavi was done very satisfactorily. Greater attention, as was pointed out last year, is still required in checking the work of field Kamungos and Patwaris.

War work by the Revenue Staff. In addition to the ordinary work, all the Revenue Officers and the field staff have been the pivot of War work in the State. In spite of certain difficulties, all these people have risen to the occasion and have done creditable work in connection with every branch of the work and particularly recruitment.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

General. In addition to the Customs and Excise revenues, octroi duty on behalf of the Municipal and Town Boards of the State and certain dues of Shri Girraj Ganshala are also collected by this Department. The Superintendent and his assistants had to work as Price

Control Collectors. The Superintendent had very heavy work as Collector of Pries in the Bharatpur City.

Customs. (a) *Chabutras, Chaukies and Barrier Gates.* No change has taken place in the number of the above.

(b) *Changes in the Tariff.* In previous years, no duty was charged on personal goods upto Rs. 5 of value when brought by rail. This concession has now been extended to such goods brought by any route whatsoever.

Receipts. In the island villages, the right of collection of customs duty is leased out to villages as the quantity of goods handled there is not large enough to justify the employment of a special staff. The duty in the rest of the State is collected by the State employees. The following figures show the receipts under the main heads imports, exports and miscellaneous, as compared with the corresponding figures of the previous year:—

Heads.	Preceding year.	Year under report	
		Rs.	Rs.
Imports	1,26,705	1,00,629
Exports	3,42,884	2,11,917
Other sources	12,235	7,322
 Total	4,81,824	3,19,868
Bones and saltpetre	8,886	8,920
 Grand Total	4,90,660	3,28,288

The decline in the current year is due to famine and has mainly occurred under the head "Exports". As there was little produce of oil seeds, there was also an embargo on the export of food grains. Under the head "Imports", the decline is under the heads 'Luxuries and Comforts'.

Offences against the Customs Laws. The following figures give the relevant information. These are compared with the figures of the preceding year:—

Heads.	Balance from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Decided during the year.	Balance at the end of the year.
Miscellaneous.	1,013	6,925	7,938	6,951	987
Smuggling under Section 66.	180	910	1,090	896	194
Section 188 I.P.C.	39	161	190	157	33
 Total	1,222	7,996	9,218	8,004	1,214

The total number of disposals was 8,004 as against 9,322 in the preceding year, leaving a balance of 1,214 as against 1,222. The institutions during the year have declined from 9,229 to 7,996. This has principally been due to the revised procedure for the institution of cases.

System of Excise Administration. The system of Excise administration is the one known as the Madras System. Excise articles are

imported under a permit from the Political Agent, Bharatpur, and are stored in the State Warehouses at Bharatpur, Dig and Bayana. Excise medicinal drugs are imported on recommendations of the Chief Medical Officer of the State. Liquor is bottled in the Bharatpur Warehouse and is then issued for sale to the contractors; so also is Methylated Spirit.

Liquor. There is only one license for the sale of foreign liquor. The number of country liquor shops including those managed departmentally has continued to be 34. 3,254 Gallons of liquors were consumed as against 3,317 in the preceding year. The slight decline is due to famine conditions.

Excisable Drugs. The number of retail shops continued to be 24.

The following figures compare sales with the preceding year:—

No. S.	Name of drugs.	Quantity sold in the preceding year.			Quantity sold in the year under report.			Increase or Decrease.			
		Md.	Srs.	Chs.	Md.	Srs.	Chs.	Md.	Srs.	Chs.	
1	Opium.	21	3	10	18	35	7	2	8	3	
2	Charas.	2	22	1½	1	26	5	0	35	12½	
3	Bhang.	45	18	4	44	1	6	1	16	14	
4	Poppy heads	1	30	11	1	29	14	0	0	13	

It will appear from a perusal of the above figures that there has been an alround decrease in the consumption of Excisable Drugs. The decline is not only due to the decreased purchasing power of the consumers, but also to the greater check applied for prevention of the disappearance of the drug through unlawful channels.

Excise Offence. The following figures compare the figures of the year under report with that in the preceding one:—

Nature of offence.	Balance.	Insti- tuted.	Total.	Decid- ed.	Balance.	Remarks.
Illegal sale of Opium.	....	3	3	2	1	2 months simple imprisonment.
Illegal sale of Bhang	....	1	1	1	....	Imprisonment till the rising of the Court.
Illegal sale of Liquor	2	3	5	4	1	Released.
Illegal sale of Poppy heads	....	1	1	1	....	Fined Rs. 10/- In case it is not deposited 1 week's S. I.
Total.		2	8	10	8	2

The total number of cases for disposal was 10 as against 13 in the preceding year, out of which 8 were decided, leaving a balance of 2 only. Offences with regard to illegal sale of opium were 3 as against 2 in the preceding year.

Total Income and Expenditure.—The total income and expenditure is compared below, with that in the preceding year:—

	1940-41.	1941-42.
Income.	Rs. 5,61,203	Rs. 3,99,240
Expenditure.	Rs. 57,948	Rs. 55,726

There has been a decrease of Rs. 2,222/- in the expenditure as compared with the preceding year. Rs. 154/- were refunded as against Rs. 136/- in the preceding year.

Octroi Duty. The following table gives information of octroi collected.

Head.	Duty collected during the year 1997.	Duty collected during the year under report.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Municipal Board, Bharatpur	34,421	27,782
2. Deeg	8,662	6,806
3. Sanitary and Town Boards	15,270	12,538
4. Girraj Gaushala	3,356	2,702
Total	61,709	49,828

The income collected was Rs. 49,828 as against Rs. 61,709 in the preceding year. The decrease is due to the conditions brought about by famine but principally by the War resulting in decreased import of articles on which these duties are charged.

FOREST AND SHIKAR.

Areas. An area of Ghaura Sanwal Dass measuring 1093 bighas 14 Biswas in tehsil Bharatpur was transferred to the Junglat Department for manufacture of charcoal and supply of fuel. The total area both of Reserved and Protected forests under the control of the Junglat and Shikar Department at the close of the year was 2,32,056 bighas or 145 sq. miles in tehsil Bharatpur, Deeg, Bayana, Weir and Rupbas.

Re-organization of the Junglat. In accordance with the recommendations of Rao Saheb E. V. Padmanaban Pillai, Retired D. F. O. Madras Forest Service, the Bharatpur Forest Act No. III of 1934 was recast on the lines of the Indian Forest Act and passed by the State Council.

Grazing fees. A sum of Rs. 9902 was realized on account of grazing fees and contracts as against 7329 of the preceding year.

Forest Fires. Not a single case of forest fire was reported during the year.

A fireline, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length and 10 ft. in width in circle Bharatpur was cleared and repaired at a cost of Rs. 36.

Forest Offences. 361 cases of illicit removal of forest produce, illicit grazing and illicit lopping of trees were detected as against 219 only of the preceding year. These were compounded for Rs. 881.

Out of 3 cases pending at the close of the last year one was discharged by the Nazim Bharatpur against whose orders an appeal has

been preferred in the court of the Sessions Judge. The remaining two still remained pending. 11 cases of illicit lopping of trees and removal of fuelwood were challaned in the law court out of which 8 resulted in conviction and one case was filed leaving 2 cases at the close of the year.

Sowings. Sowing of Babool seed was done in another compartment of Ghana Keoladeo in pits 1' x 1' x 1' in an area of about 200 acres. The seed germinated very well and the success was cent per cent. The ground was submersed in the floods. The result has to be ascertained after the ground dries up.

Babool seed was also sown in Jhil-ka-bara forest on the lines of Ghana Keoladeo.

Financial Results. The total cash realizations of both the forest and Shikar during the year amounted to Rs 24,248 against 20,193 of the preceding year. The expenditure during the year comes to Rs. 27,434 against Rs. 31,509 of the last year.

SHIKAR.

Destruction of wild animals. Three hundred fifty five wild animals were destroyed through the State Shikaries for the protection of agricultural crops as against 369 of the previous year.

Duck Shoot. Owing to severe drought, only one small Duck Shoot was held in Ghana Keoladeo, the famous Duck Resort, on the 9th November 1941 and resulted in 139 birds.

Big Game. 6 Tigers, one panther, one Sambher (stag) and 15 crocodiles were shot during the year under report by His Highness the Maharaja.

Shikar offences. One case of 1939-40 pending at the commencement of the year resulted in acquittal. The case of 1940-41 which was pending at the close of the year has been decided and resulted in acquittal.

Four fresh cases of illicit shooting were instituted during the year under report out of which one was decided departmentally and the accused persons were fined. The remaining three are still under enquiry by the Police.

COLONIZATION AND GRASS FARMS.

Colonization. Out of Rs. 23,356/8/- due on 1,726 bighas and 8 biswas of land allotted in the previous year, a sum of Rs. 7,806/8/- was realised. The collection of balance was left over on account of famine conditions. An area of 660 bighas was allotted for a sum of Rs. 4,987 during the year of report. Out of this Rs. 4,631 were realised.

Grass Farms. In order to improve production of a uniform superior quality of hay, clearance of bushes in Rundh Helak and Rani Hauz was undertaken and about a thousand bighas were cleared at a cost of about Rs. 2,500. Twenty seven thousand maunds of fuel was obtained. Charcoal was prepared out of about one thousand maunds by an improved kiln method. The cost of clearance will be more than repaid by the sale of wood and charcoal.

Quinquennial Leases. The system of quinquennial leases has continued to work satisfactorily even in a year of famine.

The income and expenditure of the Department is given below:—

Income.		Actual amount realised.	Increase or decrease.
Name of budget Head.	Amount provided in the budget.		
1. Puchhi	7,000	5,477/10/9	-1,522/5/3
2. Sale of hay	10,000	14,884/10/-	+4,884/10/-
	17,000	20,362/4/9	+3,362/4/9
Expenditure.			
1. Establishment	4,968	4,396/6/-	-571/10/-
2. Travelling allowance	600	465/3/6	-144/12/6
3. Cutting of grass	7,757	8,446/3/3	+689/3/3
4. Miscellaneous	600	547/4/-	-52/12/-
5. Feeding of animals	500	545/5/3	+45/5/3
6. Furniture	25	....	-25/-
7. Khas Tatties	1,300	1,197/8/3	-102/7/9
8. Grass for Raoji Sahib	250	252/13/6	+2/13/6
	16,000	15,850/11/9	-149/4/3

The Department has yielded an income of Rs. 4,511/9/-

CATTLE FAIRS.

The following figures give information about the income from and expenditure on the cattle fairs held in the State. Corresponding figures for the preceding year are also given :

No. S.	Name of Head.	St. 1997			St. 1998			Expenditure.	
		Custom duty on cattle.	Other income of Mela budget.	Total.	Expenditure.	Custom duty on cattle.	Other Mela income budget.		
1	Bharatpur	49,003	8,533	57,536	2,614	20,414	2,405	22,829	6,417
2	Deeg	8,003	974	8,982	501	....	....	....	608
3	Nadbai	8,420	1,132	9,552	100	14,521	1,525	16,046	78
4	Rupbas.	2,537	339	2,876	70	4,388	439	4,827	62
5	Nagar	3,285	390	3,675	60	3,685	366	4,051	75
6	Jhil-ka-Bara	1,730	362	2,092	65	1,586	252	1,838	100
7	Weir	332	200	532	58	204	201	405	71
8	Kaman	772	160	932	74	2,049	325	2,374	44
9	Kumher	717	112	829	43	660	256	916	46
10	Miscellaneous	....	....	....	298	....	....	....	424
11	Gopalgarh	....	....	....	....	34	20	54	83
	Total.	74,804	12,202	87,006	3,882	47,551	5,789	53,340	8,008

N. B.—The Deeg Cattle Fair was not held on account of floods.

There is decrease in income and increase in expenditure. The decrease in income is due to the facts that the cattle fair at Dig had to be abandoned on account of floods and at Bharatpur it was held at a time when not only the after effects of floods were still present,

but also the malaria epidemic prevailed severely in the whole of the State. As regards expenditure, the lower expenditure in the previous year was due to the Show Section not having been held on account of the sad demise of Shri Rao Raja Girrendra Raj Saran Singh. The expenditure for the year of report is lower than that in 1939-40 Rs. 2,597.

At the Shri Jaswant Cattle Fair and Exhibition the average price fetched per head was Rs. 32/7/7 as against Rs. 18/6/- in the preceding year. The All-India Cattle Show Society, Delhi held the Regional Show of Mewati and Rath breeds in the State at the Exhibition. The prizes awarded by the All-India Cattle Show Society as well as by the State in connection with exhibition and sports were graciously given away by His Highness, the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur Bahadur Jung.

Chapter IV Public Utility Departments.

Medical & Aushdhalya Departments.

Number of Dispensaries. The total number of hospitals and dispensaries under this department at the end of the year was 18. The J. H. I. & Jail hospitals remained under the direct control of the Commandant, J. H. I. and the Superintendent Jail.

Travelling Dispensaries. Two travelling dispensaries for the northern and southern circles continued to function—one on the road going to Pahari and the other on the Jaipur road, visiting the villages enroute, giving continuous aid to patients in the villages situated near or on these roads. 717 villages in the northern Circle and 656 in the Southern Circle were visited by the dispensaries against 245 and 231 in the last year. 17882 and 5502 cases got benefit by these visits against 11947 and 9443 cases in the last year.

VACCINATION. The total number of vaccinations performed during the year was 20,050 against 18,870 last year. The average number of vaccinations performed by each vaccinator was 1,336 against 1,318. Out of 1,323 villages of the State 1,258 were visited by the Vaccinators against 1,244 in the year 1940-41. The average cost of each successful vaccination was the same as in the previous year, i. e. 47 pies. 5,065 vaccinated children in 416 villages and towns were inspected by the Supervisor of Vaccination as compared with 4,800 children in 402 villages & towns in the preceding year. The Chief Medical Officer also inspected 2,204 vaccinated children belonging to 250 villages and towns against 2,320 children and 220 villages in the last year.

CHILD WELFARE CENTRE. 6,036 children were examined by the Lady Health Visitor in their houses against 6,306 last year. 22 labour cases were conducted by the Lady Health Visitor and 23 cases supervised by her against 20 and 19 respectively in the previous year. She also inspected 1,664 women who were delivered by the city dais against 1,618 in 1940-41. The attendance of the children at the

Centre during the year numbered 28,230 against 27,495. 240 antenatal cases attended the Centre against 218 in 1940-41. The Lady Health Visitor visited 1,856 antenatal cases in their houses.

A donation of Rs. 300 was received for the Centre from the Honorary Secretary, Indian Red Cross Society, Rajputana, Provincial Branch Ajmer. The total expenditure of the institution amounted to Rs. 2,184/5/- against Rs. 1,300/13/6 in the previous year.

The Victoria Orphanage also remained under the charge of the Lady Health Visitor. The following are the details of the orphans:—

Number of girls and boys on roll on 1-11-41.	14
Number of girls and boys admitted during the year.	2
Number of girls and boys discharged from 1-11-41 to 31-10-42.	3
Number of girls and boys on roll on 31-10-42.	13

The income and expenditure of the Orphanage for the year 1941-42 amounted to Rs. 1,562 and 1,444/1/9, respectively.

Vital Statistics. The total number of births and deaths of the whole year reported to this Office was 12,431 and 9,500 respectively against 16,310 and 9,176 in the previous year.

Epidemic Diseases. **Malaria.** During the year under report 53,520 cases of malaria occurred against 19,375 cases last year. Out of these 10,431 and 1,804 cases were treated in the Victoria Hospital and Women's Hospital respectively, against 5,191 and 888 last year. The increase in the malaria cases is mostly due to the heavy rains and the floods.

Small-pox. 25 cases were reported in Bharatpur, Village Katra, Tehsil Bayana and Village Rarah Tehsil Kumbher, against 27 in the last year. Out of these 10 cases proved fatal against 3 in the last year. The first case occurred on 26th February 1942 and the last case on 3rd July, 1942.

Enteric Group. 4 Cases of Typhoid were reported from the Victoria Hospital and 1 case from Agency Hospital with no mortality.

Influenza. 16 cases of Influenza were reported with no mortality.

No case of cholera or plague occurred during the year under report.

Attendance of outpatients. The attendance of out-patients in all hospitals and dispensaries during the year under report was 7,82,038 against 7,11,806 last year.

Operations. The number of operations performed during the year under report was 9,395 against 10,175 last year.

Victoria Hospital. This hospital is a well equipped Head-Quarter hospital and the Central institution in the State affording facilities for efficient medical treatment on up-to-date lines. Attendance of out-patients during the year numbered 231018, daily average being 632.93 against 616.9 last year. Number of in-patients treated during the year was 2058 excluding repeaters against 2091 last year. Daily average of all in-patients was 83.38 against 104.45 of the last year.

There were 89 patients of the last year on 1st November, 1941. 2058 patients were admitted during the year under report. Out of these 984 cured, 586 relieved, 338 were discharged otherwise and 78 died, leaving 81 at the close of the year. The death percentage was 3.63 against 4.07 of the last year.

The number of operations performed in the Hospitals was 1788 against 2009 last year.

The number of X-ray examinations during the year amounted to 215 against 363 last year.

The number of specimens examined in the Pathological Section was 3498 against 3761 last year.

The number of cases treated at the Antirabic Centre during the year was 211. Out of these 116 cases received complete treatment and 89 cases left the treatment incomplete. 2 Cases were classified as advised cases who received some injections of anti-rabic vaccine. 4 cases remained under treatment at the close of the year.

The use of Ultra Violet Ray Lamp Medical Diathermy Unit and Surgical Diathermy Unit also continued as last year. 12 and 19 cases received treatment by the Diathermy and Ultra Violet Rays respectively.

Special features. A Blind Relief Camp was organised at the request of Seth Kanabhiya Lal of Uchain on 17th March, 1942. Out of the 124 cases selected for operation 122 cases were cured. The percentage of success was 98.3% a remarkably high percentage which bespeaks the work of the Chief Medical Officer.

Expenditure. The total expenditure incurred by the State during the year under report amounted to Rs. 99788/8/6 against Rs. 96,382/14/9 and against the budgetted expenditure of Rs. 1,00,800/-

Aushdhalya. The number of patients treated was 1,99,443 as against 1,92,469 last year. The expenditure incurred on this institution was Rs. 5,255/- as against Rs. 4,984/- last year.

II Education.

Schools and Scholars. The number of State schools was 146, against 145 of the last year. The number of Scholars in the state schools was 8078 against 8495 of the last year. The number of private schools was 121 against 131 of the last year. The total number of the scholars in the State and private schools was 11629 as against 12042 of the previous year. The percentage of male scholars to the male population of school-going age was 22 as against 23.5, while that of female scholars was 6.23 against 6.67 of the preceding year.

This decline was due to the prevalence of a severe epidemic of malaria with high mortality during the last three months of the year.

Income. The income derived from school fees was Rs. 11872/- against Rs. 9039/- of the last year.

Expenditure. The total expenditure amounted Rs. 1,20,516/4/3.

English Education. The optional subjects in the Intermediate College are Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, History, Civics, Economics, Urdu, Hindi, and Commerce. The Maharani Shri Jaya Intermediate College now consists of the IXth, Xth, XIth and XIIth classes. The lower classes have been shifted to a separate building in the city and constituted into a separate school called the Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Bharatpur. Arrangements exist in this institution for the teaching of Science and Commerce in addition to other subjects.

English is also taught in the Vernacular Middle Schools. The number on the rolls in the Intermediate College was 285. The High School result was as below:—

Sambat 1997	Sambat 1998.
No. sent 89	No. sent 97
No. passed 58	No. passed 70

Sanskrit. The result of the High School Examination was very satisfactory. A sanskrit school is maintained which prepares pupils upto the Shastri standard. The number of scholars in the institution was 26 against 36 of the previous year. The decrease has been due to the high incidence of malaria.

Training School. A Training school is maintained by the State which prepares teachers for primary Teachers' Certificate Examination. During the year under report 8 appeared and 6 were declared successful.

Vernacular education. There are 13 Vernacular Middle Schools located at Bharatpur, Dig, Kumher, Kaman, Nagar, Pahari, Weir, Bhusawar, Bayana, Roopbas, Uchhain, Sikri and Nadbai. 3027 pupils were on rolls against 3262 of the previous year. 224 candidates were declared successful in the Vernacular final Examination 1942 out of 294. There were 60 distinctions, 24 First Divisioners & 115 Second Divisioners. The results were as excellent in quality as in quantity.

Primary Education. The number of State primary schools was 119-the same as last year, and 3667 pupils were receiving education against 3954 of the last year.

Female Education. There are 10 State girls schools in the State located at Bharatpur, Dig, Bayana, Kaman, Bhusawar, Nagar, Kumher, Nadbai, Roopbas, and Weir.

All the 18 girls who appeared from the State Girls school Bharatpur for the Upper Middle Examination passed ; out of the 10 girls who appeared privately, 8 passed.

In the Lower Middle Examination all the 11 girls who appeared from the Bharatpur State & Dig Girls schools were declared successful. 4 secured first division. Of the 25 girls who appeared privately, 18 were declared successful. The number of the female Scholars in the State girls Schools was 657 against 655 of the previous year. In the private

& state schools together, the number was 1241 as against 1015 of the last year.

The number of teachers employed in the State schools was as below:—

The Maharani Shri Jaya Inter College.	21
A. V. Middle School.	16
V. M. Schools.	148
Primary Schools.	130
Girls' Schools.	26
Sanskrit School.	2
Ayurvedic School.	1
Training School.	7
Model School	6
	357

Local Results. The Department examined 4895 boys and 470 girls of whom 4623 boys and 451 girls were declared successful respectively.

Boarding Houses. Boarding Houses are attached to Bhusawar, Dig, Kaman, Nagar, Kunher, Bharatpur, Nadbai, Uchain, Bayana, Roopbas, and Sikri. In these 252 inmates were residing against 267 of the last year.

Scholarships. The Government spent Rs. 11549/6/- in awarding scholarships to deserving students in the school. This amount includes a sum of Rs. 7624/- given as scholarship to state scholars reading at the Mayo College, Ajmer. A sum of Rs. 400/- is provided for the C. T. Training Udaipur. An amount of Rs. 100/- p. m. is awarded to the sons of Kotli Baud Thakurs & other relations of the ruling family.

Physical Training. There are Drill and Gymnastic Instructors at the Intermediate College and Vernacular Middle schools Bharatpur and Dig. Drill is compulsory in all the State schools and Foot-ball, Hockey, Volley-ball and Cricket are the games generally played.

Inspection. The D. P. I. and Inspectors of schools paid 469 visits to the schools against 591 in the previous year.

Scout movement. The movement continues to flourish and has become a permanent institution. There are 1573 scouts and Cubs in the State. The Girl Guide Movement is also making progress under the guidance of Mrs. Fleming. Training and Relief camps are held, and social service activities continue everywhere. Besides the local training, four Masters were deputed to undergo the Scouts training at Delhi.

Bharatpur Centre. Bharatpur is a centre for a High School, P. T. C., Vernacular Final and Girls Upper and Lower Middle examinations.

Religious Instruction. Moral instruction in a practical form is imparted through scouting and service activities.

Social Service. Social activities of every kind are developing all around. There was special scope for social service in this year under

report when the people were stricken with famine, floods and a virulent attack of Malaria, with a very high rate of mortality.

3. STATE PUBLIC LIBRARY, BHARATPUR.

The total number of visitors during the year under report was 19938 against 21719 in the preceding year. The number of books issued to indoor readers was 2537 against 1554 in the preceding year. The number of books issued to Members was 6669 against 4469 in the preceding year.

The total expenditure incurred by the State during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1575 against Rs. 1613 in the preceding year.

4. MUNICIPALITIES

Bharatpur Municipality.

Election. Election of the Members of the Board was held this year.

Constitution. There are 17 members in the Municipality out of whom 10 are elected and 7 nominated i. e. 4 nominated non-officials and 3 ex-officios.

Chairman and Vice-chairman. L. Chiranjit Lal Poddar and Munshi Rahat Hussain were elected as Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

Sub-committee. The following sub-committees were formed by the Board vide Resolution No. 132 dated the 9th March, 1942.

1. Public Works sub-committee.	5. Bye-Laws committee.
2. Sanitation sub-committee.	6. Ekka sub-committee.
3. Finance sub-committee.	7. Committee for deciding sweepers' customary wages.
4. Transport sub-committee.	

Meetings of the Board and Sub-Committees. Meetings of the Board and Sub-Committees were held as given below during the year under report:—

S. No.	Name.	Total Number of meetings.	Quorum.	Without Quorum.
1.	Board	30	30	...
2.	Public Works Sub-Committee	21	15	6
3.	Sanitation Sub-Committee	11	8	3
4.	Finance Sub-Committee	11	8	3
5.	Ekka Sub-Committee	14	12	2
6.	Bye Law Sub-Committee	5	1	4
7.	Transport Sub-Committee	18	6	7
8.	Committee for deciding sweepers' customary wages	5	3	2

Conservancy. Conservancy work continued to be managed departmentally under the supervision of the Transport Sub-Committee. The work of transporting rubbish outside the city was done by refuse carts as usual. At the beginning of the year under report there were 70 he-buffaloes out of which 11 were auctioned due to ill health and 15 died. 13 he-buffaloes were purchased. The total number of he-buffaloes on the 31st October, 1942 was 57.

Tax and Octroi. The following charges were made in respect of ice and aerated water.

1. Licensed ice aerated water whole-sale dealers.	Rs. 100
2. Soda Water Factory.	Rs. 100
3. Ice and aerated water vendors.	Rs. 3

Lighting. Owing to paucity in supply and increase in the price of bulbs, all the electric lamps could not be lit. No extension of Electric line was made by the Power House. 78 lanterns were lighted by the Board in areas not lighted by electric lights.

Fires:—7 cases of out-break of fire were reported during the year. No human or animal life was lost. Tank Lorry was sent for help in extinguishing fire and the Municipal staff rendered help in this connection.

Epidemic:—Malaria fever broke out in epidemic form due to heavy rains. The annual Sanitation Week, usually held by the Board in the month of August 1942, could not be completely successful this year.

Births and Deaths. The number of births and deaths reported during the year under report was 1805 and 1750 respectively as against 1685 and 1176 last year.

Income and expenditure. The income and expenditure amounted to Rs. 35,397/3/9 and Rs. 42707/12/6 respectively during the year under report as against Rs. 43,635/9/3 and 41,080/12/- last year.

Works of Public Welfare:—

- (1) 84 drinking wells were got cleaned as usual.
- (2) Drains of the city were got cleaned as usual.
- (3) Municipality started a *Piau* for cattle.
- (4) On account of prevalence of Malaria fever in the city, country medicines and anti-malaria pills were distributed by the Board.
- (5) One man was appointed to fill water for sweepers due to sweepers' well submerged in water due to floods.

General:—As soon as the present members of the Board took over charge they were entrusted with the duty of distribution of grain to the public in their respective wards. They discharged this work along with the Sanitation Staff with great enthusiasm.

2. Due to heavy rains there was apprehension of floods and hence on 4. 9. 42 an announcement of the imminent danger was made by beat of drum. An emergent meeting of the Board was held to consider the measures for relief, at which His Highness was also present. The Board sanctioned Rs. 500/- from its fund for the purpose. Preventive measures were taken at which His Highness took a leading part personally for three successive days and nights. On 7th September, 1942 the inflow of water was totally checked and the flood began to subside. The services of the Board were very much appreciated by the Public as well as by the Government.

3. A City Flood Relief Committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of the Home Minister with a view to render help to those whose houses tumbled down due to incessant rains. The

Members of the Board and others from the public collected subscription and rendered help in re-building the houses of widows and indigent people.

4. With a view to remove the filth of the city and stagnant water, Sanitation Week was observed from 28th September to 5th October, 1942.

5. Malaria broke out in epidemic form after the floods. Practically every one fell ill. Mortality increased high. The epidemic was so severe that no private person was able to help another. The price of every thing soared high. Arrangements were made for free water supply to the public through motor lorries under the supervision of the Board. Quinine was distributed liberally. Arrangements were made for sale of fire-wood at cheap rates. The *nizam* amount received by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur Bahadur Jung in Dashehra Durbar was donated by him for relief of the public. This generous token endeared His Highness to his subjects greatly.

DEEG MUNICIPALITY.

The Board consists of 12 members, of whom

7 are elected,
2 nominated,
and 3 are ex-officio.

Chairman. Dr. Bhagwan Chand Sharma, was elected Chairman from 24th February, 1942.

Wards. The number of Wards was increased from 6 to 7. The population of the town is 13,181, according to the latest Census Report.

Vital Statistics. The registered number of Births and Deaths during the year under report was 632 and 858, against 659 and 459 of the previous year.

Sanitation. The Sanitary arrangements used to be quite satisfactory during the year under report. The Sanitation staff did excellent work during the recent flood and Malaria Epidemic.

Lighting. Arrangements for lighting were satisfactory for the first 7 months. But owing to lack of funds and increased price of Kerosene Oil and Gas accessories, gas light had to be stopped. The number of street lamps during the last year was 107, but when gas light was dispensed with, street light lamps were increased to 135.

Meetings. 23 Meetings of the Board were held during the year under report as against 14 last year.

Income and Expenditure. The total income of the Board during the year under report was Rs. 11,282/2/6, against Rs. 13,308 last year. The total expenditure was Rs. 13,924/7/9 against Rs. 14,803/8/9 last year.

Epidemics. There was no epidemic upto August 1942, but owing to the floods, malaria broke out in the town in September, 1942, in a similar form.

Fire. There were 12 cases of out-break of fire against 3 last year. The property reported to be damaged was worth Rs. 1,380 against

Rs. 470 last year. No human or animal life was lost. The board rendered help in every way to the sufferers.

✓ **General.** (a) *Flood Relief.* During the first week of September, 1942, owing to unexpectedly high floods, there were many breaches in the ramparts of the town. The board and its staff, with a gang of 15 men, did distinguished work in closing the breaches and relieving the public of the peril.

(b) *Malaria Relief.* Just after the floods, malaria epidemic broke out in the town. The Board did its best to help the public by free distribution of medicines, and other kind of help. Drinking water wells of the town were specially looked into and disinfected. Special sanitation measures were also adopted.

Town Board Bayana. The number of births and deaths was 298 and 271 respectively against 353 and 231 during the previous year. The income and expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,376 and Rs. 3,832 against Rs. 4,664 and Rs. 3,377 last year.

Five meetings of the Board were held against ten meetings during the previous year.

Members of the Board were appointed by election during the year under report. The President of the Board was also elected.

Town Board Weir. The number of births and deaths was 206 and 167 respectively as against 206 and 107 in the previous year. The income and expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,543/1/6 and expenditure Rs. 1,449/13/3 respectively during the year under report as against Rs. 1,611/2/9 and Rs. 1,472/10/9 in 1940-41.

Members of the Town Board were appointed by election during the year under report.

The President of the Board was also elected.

Kumher Town Board. The number of births and deaths was 126 and 178 respectively during the year under report as against 162 and 96 in 1940-41. The income and expenditure amounted to Rs. 3077/10/3 and Rs. 2124/5/3 respectively against Rs. 3461/14/- and Rs. 1950/14/9 in 1940-41.

Nine meetings of the Board were held during the year under report as in the previous year.

Kaman Town Board. The number of births and deaths was 439 and 473 respectively against 461 and 295 in 1940-41. The income and expenditure amounted to Rs. 6242/9/6 and Rs. 3218/1/3 respectively during the year under report against Rs. 6160/2/- and Rs. 3690/8/6 in previous year.

Twelve meetings of the Board were held against eight meetings in 1940-41.

Town Board Nagar. The number of births and deaths was 160 and 156 respectively as against 181 and 119 last year. The income and expenditure amounted to Rs. 1167 and 1644 respectively as against

Rs. 1494/1/- and Rs. 1327/7/3 last year. There was no case of outbreak of fire against three last year.

Town Board Rupbas The number of births and deaths was 107 and 97 respectively as against 93 and 53 last year. The income and expenditure amounted to Rs. 679/12/9 and Rs. 590/3/9 respectively as against Rs. 421 and 585 last year. Four meetings of the Board were held. There was no case of outbreak of fire.

Members of the Board were appointed by election during the year under report.

Town Board Pahari. The number of births and deaths was 115 each as against 110 and 74 last year.

The income and expenditure amounted to Rs. 441 and Rs. 465 respectively during the year under report as against Rs. 197 and Rs. 613 last year. 21 meetings of the Board were held as against 14 last year.

There was one case of out-break of fire.

Bhusawar Town Board. The number of births and deaths was 311 and 301 respectively as against 297 and 181 in the previous year. The income and expenditure amounted to Rs. 1880/8/6 and Rs. 2158/13/9 respectively against Rs. 2498/5/- and Rs. 2089/6/-

Ten meetings of the Board were held during the year under report as in the previous year.

Town Board Nadbai. The number of births and deaths was 174 and 209 respectively against 206 and 110 last year. The income and expenditure amounted to Rs. 1401 and Rs. 1391 respectively against Rs. 2343/14/3 and Rs. 1440/5/6 in the previous year. There was one case of out-break of fire in the town as against the same number last year. There was no loss of human life.

5. Agricultural & Gardens Department.

Gardens were re-amalgamated with the Agricultural Department in August, 1942.

The working of the Department, besides supervision of the State Gardens and those of the Zamindars, is divided into the following three sections:—

- (i) Experimental Farm.
- (ii) Experiments in villages.
- (iii) Propaganda work for improvement of agriculture.

(i) **Experimental Farm.** (a) Kharif Experiments.

Experiments were done in Bajra and Jowar. Owing to excessive rains and floods, the yield was not satisfactory.

(b) Rabi experiments. Wheat SA, C591, 9D and local varieties were tried. Difference in yield between SA and C591 was negligible, but the yield of both of these was considerably larger than that of the local varieties.

Barley BF80, BF78, Cwn. 251 and local were tried. The yield of the local variety was the lowest.

Oil Seeds. Yellow and brown sarsaun, Toria (Punjab and local) were tried. The yield of Toria of both of the above varieties was better than that of the Sarsaun.

Experiments in linseed and gram failed totally on account of want of rains.

An experiment was conducted in the spacing of barley. It was found that the highest yield could be obtained by giving 12 inches spacing between lines.

(ii) **Experiments in villages.** The following figures give the result:—

Bharatpur Cirele.	Rupbas.	Bayana.	Nadbai.
Wheat yield per acre			
in maunds.			
8A.	16-20	15 mds.	19 mds.
C. 591.	18 mds.	18-20srs.	20-20srs.
Local.	12-20	10-20	16 mds.
Rupbas.			
Barley.			
BF.80.	20 mds.	21 mds.	21½ mds.
Cwn. 251	20½	21½ mds.	22½ mds.
Local.	13½ mds.	18 mds.	18 mds.
Bayana.			
Dig Circle			
per acre.			
Wheat 8A.	27½ mds.	25 mds.	27 mds.
C. 591	26 mds.	24½ mds.	25½ mds.
Local	21 mds.	20 mds.	20½ mds.
Kaman.			
Pahari.			
Nagar.			
Kumher.			
Dig.			
Wheat 8A.	27½ mds.	25 mds.	27 mds.
C. 591	26 mds.	24½ mds.	25½ mds.
Local	21 mds.	20 mds.	20½ mds.
Barely yield per acre.			
C. 251	25½ mds.	23 mds.	25½ mds.
B. F. 80	27 mds.	25 mds.	27½ mds.
Local	22½ mds.	21½ mds.	22½ mds.

From the above, it will appear that 8A wheat has proved its superiority. The highest yield was recorded in Kaman. In the case of barley, B. F. 80 yielded the highest rate of 27½ maunds per acre in Nagar. On the whole, the yields in the Dig Cirele were considerably higher than those in Bharatpur Circle. From the point of view of fertility of soil, as well as availability of means of irrigation, the northern portion of the State is admittedly superior to the south and the yields conform to these facts.

Propaganda Work. The Agricultural Officer and his Assistants did extensive touring in the State, during the year under report, as they had to go about first on account of famine relief work and then in connection with the floods, seed distribution and destruction of locusts. They availed of these opportunities to advise the zainindars to adopt better methods of cultivation and crop protection.

Locusts Invasion. The Agricultural Officer and his Assistants did excellent work in connection with the destruction of eggs and hopper of locusts.

General. The Agricultural Officer had, in addition to his other duties, to purchase very large quantities of Bajra, Jowar, Gram, barley and wheat from the Punjab which was required here for seed as well as food consumption. He had to visit Mandis during the hottest part of the year and he did his work in an extremely satisfactory way. The seed purchased by him was of excellent quality and it has widely been distributed throughout the State through the Revenue Department as well as through the Cooperative Department.

6. Animal Husbandry Department.

Dispensaries. 5 veterinary dispensaries have been functioning in the State during the year under report.

Studs. The number of stallions maintained during the year under report was 4. Two out of these were at Bharatpur, one at Dig and one at Pahari. 94 mares were covered as against 155 in the preceding year.

Patients. The number of animals treated has been as follows, as compared with the preceding year:

	1940-41	1941-42.
Indoor	543	272.
Outdoor	48,774	66,698.

Epidemics and Preventive Measures. Foot and Mouth, Rinder-pest, Haemorrhagic Septicaemia, Black quarter and Pluro Pneumonia broke out in some villages of the State. 2,496 cattle were inoculated against rinder-pest, haemorrhagic septicaemia and black quarter.

Castration. 1,435 castrations were done as against 580 in the preceding year.

Stockmen. The twelve stockmen posted in various parts of the State have done useful work.

Cattle Breeding. Controlled breeding in rural areas, which is a unique feature of the Bharatpur State Animal Husbandry scheme has continued with success in the four centres selected for the purpose.

General. The Contagious Disease Preventive Act No. 1 of 1941 was enforced in the State with effect from January, 1942.

Dr. F. C. Minette, Director of the Veterinary Research Institute, Mukteshwar visited the State in November 1941. He studied conditions of cattle breeding and trade routes, particularly from the point of view of incidence of cattle diseases. He advised the Department to collect certain statistical information with a view to take effective preventive measures against spread of diseases along trade routes and fairs. Action is being taken accordingly.

7. Co-operative Credit Societies.

Working of the Co-operative Societies. The following statement summarises the organization and working of various kinds of societies during the year under report, as compared with the preceding year:—

Type of Societies.	No. of Societies.		No. of Members.		Working Capital.	
	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942
1. Agricultural Credit.	558	580	12849	12968	621710	825408
2. Un-Regd. Agricultural Credit.	20	20	106	106	6645	6645
3. Registered Urban Credit.	6	6	116	116	5301	5751
4. Cattle Breeding.	11	11	173	135	972	719
5. Thrift & Savings	2	2	58	59	4295	5845
6. Better Living.	15	15	870	870	706	706
7. Commission Shops.	4	4	238	280	17413	49664
8. Ghee Trading.	1	1	11	11	1952	1952
9. Grain Thrift & Credit.	3	3	38	38	97	97
10. Anti-Malnutrition.	1	1	12	12	12	12
11. Dyeing & Calico Printing.	1	1	11	11	17	17
12. Co-operative Stores.	1	1	18	18	166	166
13. Agricultural requirement supply Union.	1	1	318	318	8194	8194
14. Leather Workers.	15	15	245	309	5157	8262
15. Khas Workers.	2	2	51	51	101	101
16. Paper Making.	17	17	184	184	97	97
17. Hosiery Works.	1	1	12	12	304	304
18. Paper Manufacturing Union.	1	1	17	17	2196	3802
19. Co-operative Printing Press Union.	1	1	30	30	600	600
20. Industrial School Weir.	1	1	12	12	126	126
Total.	662	684	15364	15552	6,76,061	9,18,468

There has been an alround increase, but particularly in the working capital. The increase in the number of Societies has occurred under Agricultural Credit Societies.

Audit and Inspections. The total number of societies audited during the year was 521 as against 625 in the preceding year and the number of inspections was 311 as against 466. The decline is due to the fact that the entire staff was extremely busy for the greater part of the year in famine and flood relief work and in the distribution of seed on a very extensive scale.

Loans and Recoveries. (a) **Loans.** The following are the details of the loans advanced under various heads in 1941-42 as compared with the preceding year:—

Productive purposes.

PURPOSE.	1940-41.	1941-42
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Bullocks	23,020	474
2. Seed	26,457	1,45,875
3. <i>Chars bart</i>	23,020	474
4. Inter-cultivation	....	....
5. Repairs of wells	320	100
6. Agricultural implements	....	....
7. Purchase of land	1,730	....
8. Carts	485	95
9. Gardening	....	....
10. Hire of Bullocks	....	44
 Total	 67,246	 1,74,226

Non-Productive purposes.

1. Trade	677	...
2. Repairs to houses	195	1,280
3. She-buffaloes	400	155
4. Marriages	2,580	2,960
5. Repayment of loans	1,145	695
6. Food Grain	...	746
7. Fodder	1,673	7,452
8. Leather for <i>Chars</i>	3,227	4,730
 Total	 8,897	 18,018
 Grand Total	 77,436	 1,92,284

The large advances for seed (Rs. 1,45,875) and the increase under repairs of houses indicate the year's features.

(b) Recoveries. The following figures give details:—

Princpal.	Interest.	Secy. Pay Fund.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1940-41	1,43,032	47,900	9,893
1941-42	77,436	22,411	8,290

As should naturally be the case in a year of scarcity, the amount recovered is lesser than that in the preceding year, which was a normal one. Nothing, however, was left unrecovered which could be paid by the members.

Commission Shops. The Commission Shops have functioned more actively during the year under report than in many preceding years. The shop at Bharatpur had to work day and night for months together, in connection with the price control arrangements, when private agencies attempted to bring about a break-down of the system. As a special case, the Commission Shop was allowed to work as a wholesale and retail seller, as well. The following figures show the working of the various shops:—

	Weight of produce.		Price involved.	
	Last year.	This year.	Last year.	This year.
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Kaman	15,019	18,392	47,790	70,638
2. Nadbai	4,206	7,990	16,451	36,809
3. Bharatpur	11,718	40,239	40,444	1,94,680
4. Bayana	1,589	1,476	11,769	12,139

The phenomenal increase in the Commission shop at Bharatpur shows that it proved a boon not only to its members but to the public as well.

Debt Conciliation. Debt adjustment was done in 22 cases as against 21 in the preceding year.

Adult Schools. 8 schools worked during the year as against 6 in the preceding year.

Local Secretaries. The policy of employing greater number of local secretaries has continued to be enforced and there were 81 secretaries in the year under report as against 79 in the preceding one.

Mutual Relief Fund Association. 496 Societies have joined the scheme. Rs. 5,178 were dispersed as relief amongst the heirs of members of 159 societies who died.

Other activities of the Department. Two candidates for training in leather work were sent to Dayalbagh Agra. The hand-made paper industry has not shown much headway, and the Dyeing and Calico Institution has been adversely affected.

Publication of Sahyog. The Department has continued to publish Sahyog. It is bi-lingual, being in English and Hindi. In addition to matters relating to co-operation, it has also been dealing with War publicity work.

8. RURAL RECONSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT.

The Rural Reconstruction Department of the State has had a very busy year. Some of the details of the work are given below:—

Veterinary Inspector. For 6 months in the year, the Veterinary Inspector continued to do his work in the Department. With effect from June 1942, he was appointed as officiating Animal Husbandry Officer and has been doing the work of Inspector in addition to the above. Castration of scrib bulls, treating simple cases of ailment amongst animals in villages and inoculations by the Goat Virus System for immunising cattle against rinderpest was done by him side by side with looking after "Controlled Breeding Herds" and breeding bulls in villages. 56 animals were sent to the All India Cattle Show at New Delhi and besides two cups and one rubber tyred cart and cash prizes aggregating to Rs. 800 were won by these animals.

Publicity Unit. The Publicity unit of the Rural Reconstruction Department has continued to perform War Publicity work. It has been touring in the State throughout the year and in addition to its rural uplift work, it has done excellent War Publicity work by means of lectures, magic lantern shows, radio broad-casts and staging of special

dramas. It also give a performance of Ballu Gwal at the time when the Defence of India Exhibition Train visited the State in the month of December, 1941.

Physical Improvement Section. The Sub Inspector in-charge of the Physical Improvement Section has devoted attention chiefly to organise games and sports in villages. The work done by him was noticeable.

Lady Guides. 8 lady guides have been working in the villages during the year under report. Their principal duty is to teach sanitation and hygiene to rural women. The guide at Ludhawai (Bharatpur) has again distinguished herself by good work.

Chapter V.—Administrative Departments.

I. JUDICIAL.

The Bharatpur State has established a High Court on the lines of British India. The post of Judicial Minister is done away with from 1st August, 1942. The High Court is now the final Judicial Court. Its orders are not subject to revision by the Council of State.

Criminal Original. The total number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Judicial Courts of the State during the year under report was 3665 against 2903 in the previous year showing an increase of 762 cases.

The number of persons tried was 9868 as against 9827 during the previous year. Of these 1595 were convicted, 8280 acquitted, 2561 discharged, 150 committed to Sessions and 474 died, escaped or were transferred and were consequently not tried. The number of persons remaining under trial at the end of the year under report was 1838 as against 1775 last year.

The number of acquittals and discharges during the year under report was 5811.

Criminal Appeals. The total number of appeals filed during the year in the various courts was 275. To these may be added the opening balance of 22, making the total 297. Orders were confirmed in 143, modified in 25, reversed in 61 and further enquiry was ordered in 11 cases. No case was referred to the High Court. One was transferred. The number of appeals remaining undisposed at the end of the year was 56 as against 22 last year.

Applications in revision in Criminal Cases. 135 applications in revision were presented to the courts of Sessions Judge and the Nazims during the year under report and 9 was the opening balance, making a total of 144. In 85 cases the orders passed by the lower courts were confirmed, modified in 5, set aside in 22 and further enquiry was ordered in 17, while 2 cases were transferred from one court to another and 1 case was referred to the High Court for orders, leaving 12 cases pending at the close of the year.

Of 217 applications for revision before the High Court, orders passed by the lower courts were confirmed in 183, modified in 7

reversed in 20 and further enquiry was ordered in 8, leaving 69 cases pending at the close of the year.

Civil Original. 1039 suits were instituted during the year under report as against 1513 last year. The number of cases pending at the close of St. 1997 was 108 as against an equal number in St. 1996. Thus there were altogether 1147 suits for disposal during the year, of which 1054 were disposed of leaving a balance of 93 pending at the close of the year as against 108 last year. Out of 1054 suits disposed of, 225 were decided ex parte, in 244 claims were admitted or compromised, 125 were dismissed and 460 were otherwise disposed of.

The total valuation of the suits was Rs. 1,55,425 as against Rs. 2,48,620 last year giving an average of Rs. 149/9/6 per suit, as against Rs. 164/5/2 per suit last year. The number of suits of which the valuation exceeded Rs. 5,000 was 2 as against 1 last year and that of the suits of the valuation of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 5,000 was 8 as against 19 last year. The number of suits below Rs. 1,000 and above Rs. 500 was 34 as against 50 last year, of those above Rs. 100 to 500 was 311 as against 458 last year; and of those below Rs. 100 was 684 as against 985 last year. Thus the majority of suits were those in which the subject matter was below Rs. 100.

Civil appeals and applications for revision. 308 appeals and applications for revision were preferred during the year under report as against 297 last year and 65 were pending from last year, making a total of 373, including those presented to the High Court, as against 366 last year. Of these 297 were disposed of leaving a closing balance of 76 as against 65 last year.

Execution of Decrees. The amount for the recovery of which applications for execution of decrees were presented during the year under report was Rs. 1,86,142 as against Rs. 2,19,185 last year. 1279 applications were registered during the year and 226 was the opening balance making a total of 1505 as against 1807 last year for disposal. Of these 1253 were disposed of leaving a balance of 252 at the close of the year as against 226 last year.

Registration. The number of documents presented for registration was 720 as against 719 in the previous year. To this may be added 8 documents pending at the close of the last year making a total of 728. The value of property dealt with was Rs. 2,83,487 as against Rs. 2,42,203 last year. 668 documents were registered while in 47 registration was refused. 13 documents remained pending at the close of the year.

Cattle Pounds. There were 47 Cattle Pounds in the State on 31st October, 1941. No new pound was opened during the year under report. The Cattle Pound at Baretha was abolished. Thus the number of Pounds at the close of the year was 46 only. The total income from the Pounds during the year was Rs. 4,305/7/6 as against Rs. 7,491/7/3 last year showing a decrease of Rs. 3,185/15/9, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 7,256/1/9 as against Rs. 8,384 showing a decrease of Rs. 1,128/2/3.

Registration of Associations. 9 Associations applied for registration under the Public Societies Act, 1941, as against 10 in the previous year. Two applications remained pending at the close of the last year. Thus there were altogether 11 applications for registration. 10 Associations were registered and one application remained pending at the close of the year.

Legislation. The following local or British India Enactments were passed or introduced.

1. The Bharatpur High Court Regulation, 1942.

The following Acts were amended:—

1. Foreigners Order, 1940.
2. Religions Endowment Act, 1934.

2. POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The police force of this State is embodied under the same law and regulations as are in force in British India.

Political agitation by the Bharatpur Rajya Praja Parishad and Civil defence measures added very greatly to the work of the Police throughout the year. Political agitation on an intensive scale was started by the Praja Parishad on the arrest of the leaders of the All India Congress working committee on 9-8-42. This led to the arrest of the President and Members of the working committee of the Praja Parishad and a number of other arrests had also to be made. On a few occasions, resistance was offered. Offences amounting to rioting, assault on the police, criminal trespass in Judicial courts, cutting of Government Telegraph and Telephone wires and demolition of forest boundary pillars were committed. The force as a whole stood ten strain remarkably well and handled the situation with firmness, tact and patience in the face of considerable provocation. The agitation subsided by the end of October, 1942.

CRIME.

True Cognizable Cases. Despite famine and political unrest the general State of crime was not disquieting.

The total number of admitted cases of all kinds dealt with by the police during the year was 755 against 626 in the previous year, an increase of only 129 cases. Eliminating class V (offences under the local and special laws and cases under the security sections) the figures show an increase of only 93 cases.

The main cause of this slight increase in crime was famine. The increase was shared by almost all the police Stations.

Eleven cases were reported direct to the Magistrates and on being convicted were included in the police statistics as usual. The total number of true cases including the number of cases dealt with direct by the Magistrates was 766, against 644 last year.

3. Police Working. The total number of cognizable cases reported during the year under report was 877, against 764 in the previous year. Of these, 852 were investigated, and investigation was withheld under

section 157 (b) Cr. P. C. in 25 cases. The percentage of cases investigated to cases reported was 97.1, against 97.3 last year. Of the cases investigated 122 being false or non-cognizable by the police were expunged, 304 cases were sent up for trial, 382 remained untraced and 44 were still under investigation at the close of the year. Of the cases sent up for trial 154 were convicted, 27 acquitted or discharged, 122 remained pending in courts at the close of the year and action under section 512 Cr. P. C. was taken in one case.

151 old cases, which were pending from last year or from previous years, were also disposed of during the year under report. Of these 69 were convicted, 28 acquitted or discharged, 40 expunged, 7 remained pending at the close of the year, and in the remaining 7 cases action under section 512 Cr. P. C. was taken. The percentage of the police cases convicted to the police cases sent up for trial including the old police cases was 53.7.

1150 persons including those concerned in old cases were arrested and sent up for trial. Of these 416 were convicted, 283 acquitted or discharged and the cases against 451 persons were pending in courts at the close of the year. The percentage of persons convicted to arrested, including the persons in old cases, was 36.1. 23 persons were dealt with direct by the Magistrates in 11 cases and on being convicted were shown in the police return, making the total of persons arrested during the year 1173.

4. **Property stolen and recovered.** The value of property stolen was Rs. 48038/13/3 of which property worth Rs. 12356/3/9, was recovered. The percentage of property recovered to stolen was 25.7.

5. **Murder.** Nine cases of murder under section 302 I. P. C. were reported of which one was cancelled and eight cases were admitted during the year under review, against 9 last year. Of these 2 were sent up for trial, and 6 remained untraced as explained below. Of the 2 cases sent up for trial, one ended in conviction and the other in acquittal.

The motives for the murders were as under:—

Domestic quarrels	4
Having fed up with life due to illness	2
Concealment of birth of an illegitimate child	1
To get rid of an ominous child	1
	8

All the 6 cases which remained untraced were only technically murders as in these cases the offenders who were women committed suicide by jumping into the well along with their children over some domestic quarrel etc. These cases were therefore filed as untraced according to the police procedure.

Two cases of murder were shown pending investigation last year. Of these one remained untraced and the other was sent up for trial. The four murder cases which remained pending in courts last year, were also disposed of during the year under report, thus making the

total of cases disposed of in courts as 5. Of these the accused persons in 3 cases were convicted u/s 302 I. P. C. One u/s 304 I. P. C. and one u/s 318 I. P. C.

6. **Culpable Homicide.** Seven cases of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, under section 304 I. P. C., were admitted during the year against 6 last year. Of these 6 were sent up for trial and one remained under investigation at the close of the year. Of the cases sent up for trial, 4 ended in conviction, one in acquittal and one remained pending in court at the close of the year. In addition 5 old cases (4 cases which were pending trial in courts and one which was under investigation last year and was sent up for trial during the current year) were disposed of during the year under report. The accused in 2 of these cases were convicted and 2 were acquitted and in one case action under section 512 Cr. P. C. was taken.

7. **Dacoity.** Ten cases of dacoity were reported and admitted during the year under report. Out of these, 8 were committed by the gangs of dacoits of the Dholpur State, one was committed by the Kanjars of the Agra District and one by the Minas, registered members of Criminal Tribes, of this State. In one of these cases by the Dholpur Gangs the son of the complainant was kidnapped by the dacoits and held to ransom. He was allowed to come back to his home after his father had paid a large sum of money as a ransom to the dacoits. Out of these 10 cases one case in which the Minas had robbed the passengers coming in a Tonga to Bharatpur city from the Railway Station was traced and sent up for trial and it remained pending in court at the close of the year. One case remained untraced and 8 cases which were committed by the Dholpur Gaugs remained under investigation at the close of the year. One case of dacoity and the other case of attempt at dacoity were pending investigation last year. One of these was sent up for trial and it ended in acquittal and the other case remained untraced.

9 old cases of dacoity were reopened and disposed of during the year on the arrest of 23 absconding dacoits. Of these eight persons in 5 cases were convicted and the fifteen others in 4 cases were acquitted.

Special preventive measures were taken to prevent further commission of dacoities by the Dholpur gangs and anti-dacoity columns were also deputed to patrol on the border of the State, with the result that further raids by the Dholpur gangs were checked.

8. **Robbery.** Nine cases of robbery (one u/s 392 I. P. C. 5 n/s 394 I. P. C. and one n/s 397 I. P. C.) were reported of which 2 were cancelled and 7 were admitted during the year under report against 4 last year. All the 7 admitted cases were committed by casual criminals and not by any organized gang of robbers. Of these 5 cases remained untraced and 2 were sent up for trial which remained pending in courts at the close of the year.

Two cases (one which was shown pending in court and the other which was under investigation last year) were disposed of during the current year and both ended in conviction.

9. Burglary. 358 cases of ordinary burglary were reported of which 35 were cancelled and 323 were admitted during the year against 264 admitted in the previous year, an increase of 59 cases. The increase was apparently due to famine in the State. All the cases of burglary were investigated. Of these 49 were sent up for trial, 264 remained untraced, 35 were cancelled and 10 were under investigation at the close of the year. Of the cases sent up for trial, 25 ended in conviction, one in acquittal and 22 remained pending in courts at the close of the year. Action under section 512 Cr. P. C. was taken in one case in which the offender was absconding.

25 old cases of burglary, including 2 cases committed by the Muzaffarnagar "Bauriahs", were also disposed of during the year. Of these 11 cases, including the two cases committed by the Muzaffarnagar "Bauriahs", ended in conviction, 6 in acquittal or discharge and were cancelled and action under section 512 Cr. P. C. was taken in 2 cases.

The percentage of cases convicted to cases sent up for trial including the old cases was 53.9.

Property worth Rs. 29590/12/3 was stolen of which property worth Rs. 3091/2/6 was recovered.

10. Ordinary theft. 151 cases of ordinary theft were reported of which 30 were cancelled and 121 were admitted against 112 last year, an increase of only 9 cases. The increase was insignificant.

All the theft cases were investigated. Of the cases admitted 58 were sent up for trial, 59 remained untraced and 4 were under investigation at the close of the year. Of the cases sent up for trial, 28 were convicted, 8 acquitted or discharged and 22 remained pending in courts at the close of the year.

4 cases were dealt with direct by the Magistrate on complaints and were convicted.

26 old cases of theft were also disposed of during the year. Of these 8 were convicted, one acquitted or discharged, 15 were cancelled as false reports, one remained pending in court at the close of the year, and in one case action under section 512 Cr. P. C. was taken.

The percentage of cases convicted to cases sent up for trial, including old cases, was 52.1.

The value of property stolen was Rs. 6850/14/- of which property worth Rs. 4591/11/3 was recovered. The percentage of property recovered to stolen was 67.0.

11. Cattle theft. 66 cases of cattle theft, as per detail given below were admitted against 73 last year.

u/s 379 to 382 I. P. C.	35
,, 454 to 460	27
,, 411 to 414	4
	66

All these cases were investigated. Of these, 29 were sent up for trial, 31 remained untraced and 6 were under investigation at the close

of the year. Of the cases sent up for trial, 19 were convicted, and 10 remained pending in courts at the close of the year.

12 old cases were also disposed of during the year. Of these 7 were convicted, one was acquitted or discharged. 3 were expunged as false cases, and in one case action under section 512 Cr. P. C. was taken.

The percentage of cases convicted to cases sent up for trial, including the old cases, was 68.4.

The value of cattle stolen was Rs. 5,768/- and the value of cattle recovered was Rs. 4,360/-.

The percentage of recoveries was 75.6.

167 cattle were stolen, of which 156 were recovered.

12. Kidnapping. 6 cases of kidnapping (3 u/s 363 I.P.C., one under section 365 I.P.C. and 4 u/s 366 I.P.C.) were admitted against 4 last year. Of these 3 (2 under section 366 I.P.C. and one u/s 363 I.P.C.) were sent up for trial, but one ended in conviction and the remaining 2 remained pending in courts at the close of the year. Of the remaining 3 cases, two cases (one under section 365 I.P.C. and the other under section 366 I.P.C.) remained under investigation at the close of the year and one case u/s 366 I.P.C. remained untraced.

Five old cases of kidnapping were also disposed of during the year under report. Of these one was convicted 2 were acquitted or discharged, and 2 were expunged as false cases.

13. Hurt by dangerous weapons and means and grievous hurt. Thirty-one cases of hurt by dangerous weapons and means, and of grievous hurt as per detail given below, were admitted during the year against 19 in the previous year:—

Section 324 I. P. C.	7
" 325 "	24
	31

Of these cases 20 were not investigated under section 157 (b) Cr. P. C. and 11 were investigated. Of the eleven cases investigated, 9 were sent up for trial and two remained untraced. Of the 9 cases sent up for trial 4 were convicted, 2 were acquitted or discharged and 3 remained pending in courts at the close of the year.

Two cases were reported direct to and dealt with by the Magistrates and on being convicted were shown in the Police return, making a total of 33 cases.

Two old cases were also disposed of during the year, and both of them ended in conviction.

14. Escape of prisoners from police or other lawful custody. 5 cases of escape or attempt at escape from police custody were reported and admitted against 3 last year. Of these 3 were convicted, one remained under investigation and one remained pending in court at the close of the year.

CRIMINALS.

15. Absconders. 229 absconders were shown in the Registers at the beginning of the year and 42 new names were added during the year making a total of 271 absconders. Of these 25 were arrested leaving a balance of 246 absconders at the end of the year under report.

16. Criminal Tribes. Eighteen members of criminal Tribes who were all *minas* were convicted during the year for offences under the Indian Penal Code, against 14 last year.

17. Preventive Measures. Seventeen cases under section 109 Cr. P. C. were instituted during the year against 12 last year. Of these, 14 were sent up for trial and 3 were expunged. Of the cases sent up for trial 13 were convicted and one remained pending in court at the close of the year. Two cases which were pending from last year were also disposed of during the year. In both these cases the accused were discharged and the cases were expunged.

Thirteen cases under section 110 Cr. P. C. were instituted during the year against 11 last year. Of these, 4 were convicted, 2 were expunged, and 7 remained pending in courts at the close of the year. Two cases which were pending from last year were also disposed of during the year and these ended in conviction.

18. Military Deserters. There were 67 military deserters at the beginning of the year and intimation regarding 342 were received during the year making a total of 409 military deserters. Of these 44 rejoined their units, 23 were arrested and 35 were expunged as they were not the residents of this State leaving a balance of 307 military deserters at the end of the year. The increase in the number of military deserters was due to greatly enlarged enlistment in the defence units from the State during the War.

19. Cases referred to the Police under section 202 Cr. P. C. 137 cases under section 202 Cr. P. C. were referred to the police by various courts during the year. Of these, 73 were cognizable and 64 non-cognizable by the police.

20. Summons and Warrants. During the year 8105 summonses were received for service from various courts of which, 5416 were served and 2689 were returned unserved. The number of warrants of arrest received from the Magistrates was 1878, of which 1172 were executed, and 706 were returned unexecuted. 138 warrants for the realization of fine were received from courts, of which 41 were executed, and 97 were returned unexecuted.

21. Finger Impressions. Finger Impression slips of 62 persons were sent to Allahabad, Ajmer, Phillaur, and other Bureaux during the year, of which, 22 were traced and 40 were returned as untraced.

22. Chaukidars. The total number of village Chaukidars (reporters) in the State at the end of the year was 851. In 166 villages there were no Chaukidars.

23. Police Officers Conference. The under-mentioned conferences of police officers were held during the year by the local officers and with the police officers of the Muttra and Agra Districts to promote co-operation in the prevention and detection of crime, the arrest of absconders, and in taking action under the security sections against the bad characters:—

1. On 16-4-42 at Police Station Deeg by the local police officers.
2. On 18-6-42 at police Station Chiksana by the Station Officers of Police Station Chiksana, Kotwali Bharatpur and Kunihar of this State with the Sub-Inspector of Police Station Farah, District Muttra, and the Sub-Inspectors of Police Station Achnera and Police Station Fatehpur Sikri, District Agra.
3. On 20-7-42 at Police Station Rupbas by the Station officers of Police Stations Bayana, Chiksana and Uchain of this State with the Sub-Inspector of Police Station Fatehpur Sikri, District Agra, and the Sub-Inspector of Government Railway Police Bharatpur.

24. Co-operation with the Police of British India and the Indian States. The relations with the adjoining districts in British India and the adjoining Indian States were cordial. 22 accused from British India and 11 from the Indian States were extradited to the Bharatpur State. 20 accused were extradited to British India and 11 to the Indian States from the Bharatpur State during the year under report.

25. Co-operation with State Departments. The undermentioned police guards were supplied to various Departments:—

	Hd. Constables or L. H. Cs.	Constables.	Sowars.
1. To Customs and Excise Dept. for 3½ months.	1	4	...
2. To Tehsil Bharatpur for 1 month.	1	4	...
3. To Forest Depatt. for duty in Helak Rundh for a month.	...	...	4

Six officials of the Customs and Revenue Department were given training in riding by this Department. Five passed the test and one left the training without completing the course.

26. Rewards. "Rewards" amounting to Rs. 360/- were distributed as noted below:—

(1) 82 police officers and men of this State.	Rs. 249/-
(2) 39 Non-Police Officers	Rs. 89/-
(3) 7 Police Officers and men of other districts and States.	Rs. 22/-
	Rs. 360/-

A sum of Rs. 10/- which was received from outside last year was pending disbursement and a sum of Rs. 126/6/- was received from outside during the year under report. Out of the total of Rs. 136/6/-, Rs. 108/6/- were distributed to 35 police Officers of this State and the balance of Rs. 28/- remained undisbursed at the end of the year.

27. Punishments. The following punishments were awarded to the police Officers and men during the year:—

1. Fine	756
2. Reduction	16
3. Suspension	14
4. Dismissal	58
5. Absence recorded as punishment	267
6. Punishment Drill	445
7. Censure recorded in the Character and Service Rolls	56
8. Judicial Punishment	12

The majority of policemen who were dismissed were those who had deserted from the Police Force and enrolled themselves in the Army.

28. Education. Out of the total sanctioned strength 268 officers and men were literate and the rest were illiterate.

29. Training of the personnel of the Police Force. The personnel of the police force is given proper training in drill and other police duties in the police lines and in the Lines School at Head Quarters by qualified Instructors on the same basis and principles as are adopted in British India.

79 recruits passed their examination in drill during the year, and 75 in police catechism also. 58 recruits were under training at the end of the year.

30. Police Force. The sanctioned strength of the police force at the end of the year under report was as under.

	Civil Police.	Armed Police.	Total.
Inspectors	4	1	5
Sub-Inspectors	22	1	23
Head Constables	71	33	104
Lance Head Constables	7	11	18
Constables	457	235	692
Clerks	3	....	3

The sanctioned strength of the mounted police was one Dassedar and 15 Sowars, of whom two were camel Sowars.

32. Police Budget. The annual sanctioned budget of the police department was Rs. 1,57,200/- and the total expenditure was Rs. 1,55,136/13/6.

33. Motor Vehicles. The income during the year in connection with motor vehicles traffic was Rs. 323/- against Rs. 626/- last year.

3. CENTRAL JAIL DEPARTMENT.

The reforms suggested by the Jail Committee and approved by the Durbar last year have proved useful. The question of Adult education amongst the prisoners is under consideration of the Durbar.

The Reserve Guard continued to perform duty as usual.

The prisoners had Volley Ball and Kabaddi occasionally.

Alarm Parades. The Alarm Parades for the Jail Staff were carried out on the following dates under the personal guidance of the Superintendent Jail in accordance with the rules in force and the results were satisfactory:—(1) 12/12/41, (2) 11/3/42 (3) 28/7/42.

Receipt & Expenditure. The total expenditure of the Department was Rs. 38,512 as against Rs. 32,837 last year, including medicines and establishment charges of the Jail Hospital.

The receipts amounted to Rs. 578 as against Rs. 816 last year.

Number of Convicts. The number of convicts on 1-11-41 including 4 females was 277. The number of admission during the year under report including 6 females was 293 against 381 including 11 females during the previous year.

The number of convicts discharged was 347 including 6 females against 455 including 15 females last year. The balance at the close of the year was 223.

Undertrials. The number of undertrials at the commencement of the year was 31. 313 were received during the year while 314 discharged, leaving a balance of 30 at the close of the year.

Political Prisoners. 32 detenues were admitted in this Jail and 23 undertrials were admitted. All of them excepting two were released on 29-10-42, under orders of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur.

Civil Prisoners. There was no civil prisoner at the commencement of the year. One was admitted during the year under report and he left in the course of the year.

Special Release in Honour of Auspicious Occasions. 6 prisoners were released on the auspicious occasion of the Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja falling on 1-12-41.

In connection with the august Birthday of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor falling on 11-6-42, five prisoners were released.

Juveniles. The number of Juvenile prisoners during the year under report was 11 as against 18 of the last year.

Lunatics Maintained in the Jail. The number of lunatics in this Jail at the beginning of the year was 11. 19 were received during the year. 14 were discharged, leaving a balance of 16 at the close of the year.

General Health of Prisoners. The general health of prisoners was satisfactory throughout the year. The number of deaths during the year under report was 9 against 4 last year. During the last two

months the health of prisoners was bad on account of malaria epidemic.

The number of outpatients treated in this Jail hospital was 29199, against 24042 in the last year.

The number of permanent disabled was 1, against 2 last year and that of permanent invalids was 5 against 8 last year.

The prisoners were provided with reasonable clothing and bedding.

Jail Punishments. 16 major and 9 minor punishments were awarded to prisoners against 18 and 15 respectively during the last year. The nature of these offences was ordinary. The prisoners quarrelled amongst themselves and rioted on 13-8-42 but the situation was soon brought under control.

Jail Factory. The factory at this Jail prepares good Daries, cloths, towels, dusooties and Janamaz. Other articles prepared at this Jail are money bags, Moonj-mats, blankets, pottery. A smithy is also maintained. The prisoners continued to be instructed in weaving cloths, durries etc. The Jail supplies free labour to the State Press.

COURT OF WARDs.

There are 10 estates under the Court of Wards. With the exception of the estate of the sons of late Syed Alley Hassan Vakil the rest were estates of minors. During the year under report, the estate of the minor children of late Bakshi Girdhar Singh of Bharatpur came under the court. Rai Sabib Pt. Moti Ram retired Collector has been appointed as Manager of this estate.

The litigation relating to the affairs of the sons of late Syed Alley Hassan has not been decided yet. One of the wards, Syed Melimoodul Hassan, served for six months during the year, as an Officer Commanding of the Labour Unit from Rajputana States and has earned good certificate.

Chapter VI—Commercial & Mechanical Deptts.

1. P. W. D.

Public Works Branch. (a) *Receipt and Expenditure.* The general income and expenditure of the Public Works Branch during the year were as follows:—

Particulars.	Actuals.
1. Income	Rs. 14,945.
2. Expenditure	Rs. 2,96,951.

The expenditure in the Public Works Department varies from year to year according to the revenue of the State, which depends so much on the annual rainfall. The year was one of acute famine due to the meagre monsoon fall of 10.05 inches in 1941. The actual expenditure in the year was Rs. 2,96,951.

In addition, contributitional works to the extent of Rs. 49,417 (Rs. 44,935 for Privy Purse and Rs. 4,482 for other departments) were carried out. A sum of Rs. 1,74,880 was spent on additions and alterations to the old Sewar Palaces from funds provided by the Government of India to accommodate Evacuees. After making allowance for a

portion of the Chief Engineer's salary chargeable to the Power House, Quarries and Nazooi Departments, the percentage of cost of establishment to Works was 8.07.

(b) *Irrigation.* Rs. 90,955 were spent on Irrigation Works. Only the most urgent works and relief works were undertaken owing to shortage of funds.

In 1940-41, 300730 Bighas were irrigated and Rs. 1,76,655 realised in water rates. The figures for the year 1941-42 will be available after the present Rabi harvest.

The average rainfall from the 1st of June to the 15th of October, 1942, was 35.20 inches against 10.05 inches for the corresponding period of the preceding year. There were unprecedentedly heavy showers in the upper catchments producing repeated heavy floods in the Gambhir, the Banganga and the Ruparel rivers. The Gambhir flood 13½ feet deep at Bayana and the Banganga flood 10½ feet at Mahowa were the heaviest recorded in living memory.

A most critical situation had to be faced on the morning of the 4th of September, when all the bunds of the State had already been full to over-flowing and heavy floods continued in the Gambhir bed and in the Banganga, and the entire Ruparel flood breached Sikri Bund in three places and after inundating the Northern districts of Pahari, Kainau, Dig and Kumlier came rushing down towards the Capital. The flood was further intensified by simultaneous heavy local showers on the same day varying from 6 inches to 9½ inches almost all over the State area.

Protective measures were adopted in time and fortunately no material damage was done to State property or the standing crops. The flood water was so disposed of as to submerge those lands that received no Irrigation at all before. The rapid disposal of the flood saved the standing Kharif crops.

In 1924, it was the Banganga flood which caused much havoc. At that time the total minimum estimate of flood damage was estimated to be Rs. 44,55,200. The damage to Irrigation and Road Works and P. W. D. buildings and stores was estimated to exceed 20 lacs of rupees. During the year of report, the estimate of repairs to damaged Irrigation and Road Works is not more than Rs. 1,50,000.

The following works were carried out as famine relief works:—

1. Constructing a minor from Dharsoni Canal to irrigate Nagla Mai village area	Rs. 1,894
2. Constructing a Tank at Village Gamri	Rs. 2,605
3. Constructing a Tank at Ajan village	Rs. 3,554
4. Deepening the Kumber Tank	Rs. 1,022

(c) *Roads.* 208 miles and 7 furlongs of metalled road and 148 miles and 4 furlongs of fair weather road are maintained.

All the roads were maintained in good order and a length of 22 miles and 7 furlongs was given renewal coat of metal.

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The number of outpatients treated in this Jail hospital was 29199, against 24042 in the last year.

The number of permanent disabled was 1, against 2 last year and that of permanent invalids was 5 against 8 last year.

The prisoners were provided with reasonable clothing and bedding.

Jail Punishments. 16 major and 9 minor punishments were awarded to prisoners against 18 and 15 respectively during the last year. The nature of these offences was ordinary. The prisoners quarrelled amongst themselves and rioted on 13-8-42 but the situation was soon brought under control.

Jail Factory. The factory at this Jail prepares good Daries, cloths, towels, dusooties and Janamaz. Other articles prepared at this Jail are money bags. Moonj-mats, blankets, pottery. A smithy is also maintained. The prisoners continued to be instructed in weaving cloths, durries etc. The Jail supplies free labour to the State Press.

COURT OF WARDS.

There are 10 estates under the Court of Wards. With the exception of the estate of the sons of late Syed Alley Hassan Vakil the rest were estates of minors. During the year under report, the estate of the minor children of late Bakshi Girdhar Singh of Bharatpur came under the court. Rai Sabib Pt. Moti Ram retired Collector has been appointed as Manager of this estate.

The litigation relating to the affairs of the sons of late Syed Alley Hassan has not been decided yet. One of the wards, Syed Mehnoodul Hassan, served for six months during the year, as an Officer Commanding of the Labour Unit from Rajputana States and has earned good certificate.

Chapter VI—Commercial & Mechanical Deptts.

1. P. W. D.

Public Works Branch. (a) *Receipt and Expenditure.* The general income and expenditure of the Public Works Branch during the year were as follows:—

Particulars.	Actuals.
1. Income	Rs. 14,945.
2. Expenditure	Rs. 2,96,951.

The expenditure in the Public Works Department varies from year to year according to the revenue of the State, which depends so much on the annual rainfall. The year was one of acute famine due to the meagre monsoon fall of 10.05 inches in 1941. The actual expenditure in the year was Rs. 2,96,951.

In addition, contributitional works to the extent of Rs. 49,417 (Rs. 44,935 for Privy Purse and Rs. 4,482 for other departments) were carried out. A sum of Rs. 1,74,880 was spent on additions and alterations to the old Sewar Palaces from funds provided by the Government of India to accommodate Evacuees. After making allowance for a

portion of the Chief Engineer's salary chargeable to the Power House, Quarries and Nazool Departments, the percentage of cost of establishment to Works was 8.07.

(b) *Irrigation.* Rs. 90,955 were spent on Irrigation Works. Only the most urgent works and relief works were undertaken owing to shortage of funds.

In 1940-41, 300730 Bighas were irrigated and Rs. 1,76,655 realised in water rates. The figures for the year 1941-42 will be available after the present Rabi harvest.

The average rainfall from the 1st of June to the 15th of October, 1942, was 35.20 inches against 10.05 inches for the corresponding period of the preceding year. There were unprecedentedly heavy showers in the upper catchments producing repeated heavy floods in the Gambhir, the Banganga and the Ruparel rivers. The Gambhir flood 13½ feet deep at Bayana and the Banganga flood 10½ feet at Mahowa were the heaviest recorded in living memory.

A most critical situation had to be faced on the morning of the 4th of September, when all the bunds of the State had already been full to over-flowing and heavy floods continued in the Ganibhir bed and in the Banganga, and the entire Ruparel flood breached Sikri Bund in three places and after inundating the Northern districts of Pahari, Kaman, Dig and Kumher came rushing down towards the Capital. The flood was further intensified by simultaneous heavy local showers on the same day varying from 6 inches to 9½ inches almost all over the State area.

Protective measures were adopted in time and fortunately no material damage was done to State property or the standing crops. The flood water was so disposed of as to submerge those lands that received no Irrigation at all before. The rapid disposal of the flood saved the standing Kharif crops.

In 1924, it was the Banganga flood which caused much havoc. At that time the total minimum estimate of flood damage was estimated to be Rs. 44,55,200. The damage to Irrigation and Road Works and P. W. D. buildings and stores was estimated to exceed 20 lacs of rupees. During the year of report, the estimate of repairs to damaged Irrigation and Road Works is not more than Rs. 1,50,000.

The following works were carried out as famine relief works:—

1. Constructing a minor from Dharsoni Canal to irrigate Nagla Mai village area Rs. 1,894
2. Constructing a Tank at Village Gamri Rs. 2,805
3. Constructing a Tank at Ajan village Rs. 3,554
4. Deepening the Kumher Tank Rs. 1,022

(c) *Roads.* 208 miles and 7 furlongs of metalled road and 148 miles and 4 furlongs of fair weather road are maintained.

All the roads were maintained in good order and a length of 22 miles and 7 furlongs was given renewal coat of metal.

Apart from the expenditure on Kachcha roads, plantation and tarring, the average expenditure per mile of metalled roads was Rs. 288/-.

The total expenditure on roads for the year was Rs. 89662/- consisting of (i) Rs. 72,722/- spent on the maintenance of metalled roads, including the maintenance charges on plantation and road gangs, (ii) Rs. 4,752/- spent on the maintenance of kachcha roads, (iii) Rs. 1,929/- on tarring and (iv) Rs. 10,259/- on new Works as under:-

1. Nadbai Road	....	Rs. 6,375/-
2. Nadbai Rasia Road	....	Rs. 1,778/-
3. Kaman Bye pass Road	....	Rs. 2,106/-

The road side trees planted in previous years were maintained due to abnormal floods of this year over-flowing the Jaipur Road in a length of 7 miles it was badly damaged. Provision has been made to repair and overhaul the road.

(d) *Buildings.* A sum of Rs. 62,865/- was spent on repairs and maintenance of buildings and Original Works. The main Original Works done are given below:—

1. Completion of Bhusawar Dispensary	Rs. 4,178/-
2. " " Tuberculosis Hospital	Rs. 1,593/-
3. " " Sayar outpost with quarters at Kaman	Rs. 749/-
4. Construction of a new Squash Court, Dig	Rs. 2,520/-
5. Addition of two rooms in the Maharani Shree Jaya Intermediate College.	Rs. 5,456/-
(e) <i>Public Improvement.</i> A sum of Rs. 2,138/- was spent on rebuilding breached walls of and Ghats on the Fort Moat, Rs. 536/- on City drains and Rs. 539/- on Miscellaneous Works.	

II. POWER HOUSE.

The general income and expenditure of the Power House were as follows:—

Particulars.	Actuals.
1. Income	59,114
2. Expenditure	58,671

The working of the Power House was satisfactory. The net income of the Department was over Rs. 443/- against Rs. 5,703/- of the last year. The decrease is the result of restricted supply of power due to shortage of Crude oil.

3. TELEPHONE.

The total number of Exchanges including Sub-Exchanges remained 7.

During the last year the total number of telephone connections at Bharatpur Exchange was 103 with 24 party telephone connections while at Sub Exchanges the number was 41 with 2 extension telephones. During this year the number of telephone connections remained 102 with 19 party telephones at Bharatpur Exchange. Besides these, there are also three Magneto Inter Communication Services provided in Bharatpur Exchange.

The income and expenditure of the Department for the year under report amounted to Rs. 8,498/- and Rs. 18,353/- respectively.

IV. STONE QUARRIES.

The Quarries were worked departmentally as usual. The general income and expenditure of the Department were as follows:—

Particulars.	Actuals.
1. Income	1,83,089
2 Expenditure	1,22,416

These figures include Rs. 15,000/- for Taccavi advances. The total sales of stone during the year were 4,06,069 Mds. Sand stone and 4,71,633 Sq. feet flooring against 5,23,011 Mds. and 6,17,652 Sft. respectively sold in the last year. In addition, 96,600 Cft. of Khari Khandas were granted free of Royalty to Zamindars for construction of Irrigation wells and buildings.

The net profits realised from the Quarries amounted to Rs. 62,867 against Rs. 61,678 realised last year.

The results would have been better but for the nonavailability of open type of wagons and paucity of other types of vehicles for transportation and the scarcity of fodder causing transport difficulties from the quarries to depots.

V. NAZOOL.

The income and expenditure of the Department were as follows:—

Particulars.	Actuals.
1. Income	Rs. 7,668/-
2. Expenditure	Rs. 2,194/-

A sum of Rs. 248/- was spent on the survey of Nazool land and property.

6. STATE GARAGE.

Number of Cars. The total number of cars, lorries and motor-cycles attached to the State Garage at the commencement of the year was 23, 5 and 3 respectively, out of which 6 cars, 1 lorry and 1 motor cycle were disposed of during the year. The strength at the end of the year was 17 cars, 4 lorries and 2 motor cycles. Besides the maintenance and upkeep of the Garage vehicles, 15 vehicles of the Privy Purse Department were also serviced during the course of the year.

Income & Expenditure. The total income and expenditure of State Garage during the year 1941-42 worked out to Rs. 35,309 and Rs. 63,761 respectively.

Gas Plants. Producer Gas Plants were fitted to one lorry and two cars of the State Garage.

Petrol Rationing. Petrol Rationing was enforced in the State on the same lines as in the British India. The total import of petrol during the year was 16000 gallons, against this a total quantity of 16131 gallons of petrol was consumed during the course of the year as detailed below:—

1. Privy Purse Department	4295 Gallons.
2. State Garage	3563 "
3. Other State Departments & State Officials	3584 "
4. Cash Sale	4689 "
Total.	16131 Gallons.

On account of leakage and evaporation losses 203 gallons of petrol were written off during the year. An amount of 10968/11/6 was realized on account of cash sale of petrol. The rebate earned from the import of petroli amounted to Rs. 2000.

Work-Shop. Besides the maintenance of Garage and Privy Purse vehicles, 224 works pertaining to other State departments were undertaken and completed during the course of the year 1941-42.

7. PRESS & STATIONERY.

State Press Machines. The State Press is equipped with the following machines run by power:—

1. Double Crown Cylinder Machine.
2. Demi Broadside Cylinder Machine.
3. Orient Art Cylinder Machine (Double Crown Size)
4. Monopol Treadle.
5. Chandler Treadle Machines (Two)
6. Guillotine Cutting Machine.

The above machines are run by power engine. Sundry printings are done in the Council Office on the Gestetner Rotary Duplicator machine which has proved very useful. No new machine was purchased during the year under report.

Types. In addition to the existing stock some types of Hindi were purchased this year.

Stationery. Stocks are purchased annually on the tender system. The system of water mark Bharatpur State continued to prove economical.

Standardization of Forms. The lists of standardized forms have been revised. With a view to economising expenditure and facilitating work in the Press and various Departments the following arrangements have been ordered:—

1. All the Departments will send their indent forms complete in all respects containing their whole year's requirements. The practice of sending supplementary indents is discouraged.
2. All the Departments shall use only those forms catalogued in the standard forms books and no new forms should be added or sent for printing unless special sanction of the Darbar has been obtained.
3. While sending indents departmental officers need only quote the number of forms required.
4. Forms having an annual consumption of less than 200 should not be ordinarily printed except those requiring close, detailed

and statistical statement work in which case five years' requirements will be got printed in order to avoid frequent printing.

5. Forms similar to those used in British India and which are used here in small quantity should be arranged to be indented from the Government Printing Press concerned.
6. On receipt of an intimation from Press, delivery of all the forms should immediately be taken by the department concerned.
7. Manuscript for printing should be very neatly written and should be sent well in time. Proofs of typed or printed matter should not ordinarily be required. Proofs sent for approval should be returned within two days in the case of small jobs and within a week in the case of bigger ones. Alterations and additions in proofs should be avoided as far as possible.
8. Forms printed and bound in 3 copies of carbon system should be got printed on 1 sheet in triplicate to save labour carbon paper where practicable.
9. In view of economy, paper should be used in half size of Foolscap as far as practicable.
10. Notifications and other matter for publication in the Rajpatra should be clearly written and sent to the Press by the 11th and 27th for respective fortnights of each month.
11. The use of envelopes should be restricted for postal or confidential communications only; otherwise slips pasted round the paper should be used for inter-Departmental transits as far as possible.
12. Paper left blank in various registers should be used as far as feasible by the Departments.

Receipt and Expenditure. The total expenditure in the purchase of stationery was Rs. 25,672. As in the previous year, no income was shown this year through adjustments for inter-Departmental transactions. Total income derived through cash sale from Quasi State Departments and private persons as well as total cost of stationery and forms issued to various departments as compared with those of previous year are given below:—

	Previous Year	Present Year
1. Establishment	Rs. 5526/2/-	Rs. 5051
2. Purchase of Stationery.	21834/11/6	25672
Total	26860/13/6	30723
1. Income by cash	4273/12/6	4737
2. Total cost of stationery and forms issued to various Deptts.	26078/3/6	25450/7/6
Total	30352	30187/7/6

Chapter VII— Military Department.

1. HEADQUARTERS—BHARATPUR STATE FORCES.

Colonel-in-Chief: Honorary Lt., His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur Bahadur Jung.

(1) Composition. The State Forces consist of the:—

- (i) Jaswant Household Infantry.
- (ii) Bharatpur Body Guard.
- (iii) Nabaligh Platoon.

(2) Administration. Lieut-Colonel W. E. Fleming, O. B. E., M. C., remained in command throughout the year under report with the exception of a period of 6 weeks when he was on furlough. During this period Major Amar Singh officiated.

(3) Cost.—The total expenditure on State Forces was Rs. 2,67,400 as shown in statement X as against Rs. 2,56,800 in the previous year.

(4) Strength. This is shown in statement X.

(5) Ceremonies. The State Forces took part in Parades and Processions on the following auspicious occasions:—

- (i) The Birth-day of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur Bahadur Jung.
- (ii) The Dashera celebrations.

2. JASWANT HOUSEHOLD INFANTRY.

1. Composition. No change took place during the year under review with the exception of an increase of 2 platoons in the Company serving in British India. Recruiting to meet the above increase has been taken in hand.

2. Inspections. The following officers visited the Jaswant Household Infantry:—

- (i) Major R. F. Gruar, Assistant Military Adviser, Rajputana States Forces.....from 12th to 16th January 1942.
- (ii) Major J. D. Rankin, Military Adviser for Signalling, Indian States Forces.....from 12th to 15th February 1942.
- (iii) Captain R. L. Enfant O. M. E., Ferozepur Arsenal.....from 19th to 21st April 1942.
- (iv) Lt. Col. K. C. S. Erskine, M. C., Military Adviser, Rajputana States Forces.....from 2nd to 5th September 1942.
- (v) Major G. J. Folkard, A. E. C.,.....from 3rd to 4th October 1942.

Training. (a) The results obtained in Weapon Training were as follows:—

Companies.	RIFLE.		
	Service shot.	Failed.	Result P. C.
“A”	....	....	...
“B”	43	2	59.3

"C"	26	....	66.00
"H. Q." Support Platoon	10	3	53.1
Administrative Pl.	....	....	...
Signalling and Band	26	....	70.7

LEWIS GUN.

<i>Companies.</i>	<i>Standard Shot.</i>	<i>Failed.</i>	<i>Result P. C.</i>
"A"	....	....	....
"B"	37	6	63.2
"C"	22	3	58.2

Two Sections of Vickers Gun who fired Parts I, II, III and IV of Vickers Machine Gun:—

Part	I (1st Year Gunners	9	1	10	25	<i>Service Shot.</i>	<i>Failed.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Average.</i>
						<i>Marksmen.</i>	<i>Service Shot.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Average.</i>
Part II	2nd year and subsequent years gunners.	6	5	11	48				
Part III	Day Firing.....	58 per section average points.							
Part IV	Night Firing.....	11 per section average points.							

RECRUITS.

<i>Very good.</i>	<i>Good.</i>	<i>Average.</i>	<i>Fair.</i>	<i>Failed.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
64	72	13	....	1	150

(c) *Signalling.* The Military Adviser for Signalling during his visit of inspection carried out the individual classification test with the following result:—

<i>No. of men tested.</i>	<i>1st year.</i>	<i>2nd year.</i>	<i>Result.</i>
16	5	11	All qualified except 1 to be retested in Practical.

5. Courses:—3 State Officers and 27 other ranks attended various Schools or Courses of Instruction during the year.

6. Educational Training. The instruction at the Regimental School was much improved during the year under review. The following certificates were obtained:—

I. A. 1st Class English Certificate of Education	....	1
I. A. 1st Class certificate of Education-Roman Urdu	....	9
(part A)		
2nd Class Certificate of Education-Roman Urdu	....	20

3rd Class Certificate of Education-Roman Urdu 60

7. Appointments, Promotions, Retirements and Transfer etc.

Promotions.

- (i) Lt S. Mujtaba Hussain B. A., was granted the rank of Acting Captain while performing the duties of Adjutant with effect from 6-7-42.
- (ii) Cadet Hardayal Singh promoted to 2/Lieut. with effect from 1-2-42.

- (iii) Cadet Dhiri Singh promoted to 2/Lieut. with effect from 26-3-42.
- (iv) Subedar Gordhan Singh was promoted to Subedar Major with effect from 16-9-42.
- (v) Jamadar Mahmood Ali was promoted to Subedar with effect from 1st May 42.
- (vi) Havildar Bhim Singh were promoted Jamadars with and Havildar Siri Ram effect from 1st January 1942.
- (vii) Havildar Ranjit Singh Arnouer was granted Hony. rank of Jamadar with effect from 1st January 1942.

One State Officer resigned and 2 other ranks retired during the year.

9. Discipline. During the year the discipline of the unit was excellent. No court-martial was held.

10. Medical. The following military patients were treated in Hospital:—

No. of Patients.	Discharged cured.	Discharged relieved.	Transferred to Victoria Hospital.	Remained in Hospital
663	591	22	8	42

The hospital continued to deal with a very large number of outpatients, the majority of whom were civilians from the villages adjacent to the Kanjoli Lines including a number of women and children.

In all 10,159 persons were treated, the main treatments including hospital and dispensary being 3052 cases of Malaria, 272 of Dysentry, 1063 of eye diseases and 1107 cases of all diseases of the respiratory system.

At the close of the year Malaria and Dysentry broke out in epidemic form as a result of the recent floods in the State. This resulted in the general health of the unit deteriorating.

S. A. S. Jainadar Girraj Parshad and Compounder Havildar Jagannath Parshad exhibited exceptional devotion to duty.

11. Messes. (i) *State Officers* Moti Jheel Kothi continued to be used as the Officers Mess with residential accommodation for six bachelor Officers until 21-11-42.

On 13th January 1942, His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur, Bahadur Jung honoured the Officers with his presence at dinner and covers were laid for twenty-four.

(ii) *Indian Officers*. The Indian Officers Mess has been improved.

12. Games. Hockey, Football, Volley Ball, Ring Tennis and Lawn Tennis continued to be played by the unit. Besides inter-Company and local matches which were arranged from time to time, the unit took part in the following Tournaments:—

- (1) Maharaja Brijendra Foot Ball Tournament.
- (2) Maharani Rajendra Hockey Tournament.

Maharaja Brijendra Foot Ball Tournament was won by the J.H.I.

Foot Ball matches were also played between the Maltese Evacuees accommodated at Sewar and the J. H. I.

13. Animals. No new horses or mules were purchased for the unit during the year.

4 mules were condemned as unfit for further military service and were destroyed. The total deficit at the end of the year was 8 mules and one bullock.

14. General. (1) His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur, Bahadur Jung generously donated two days' pay to all ranks of the Bharatpur State Forces on the occasion of his being appointed as Honorary Lieutenant in the Central India Horse. This munificent gift was much appreciated by all ranks.

(2) Training in general has been much handicapped during the last two months of the year under review first by the disastrous September floods and secondly by the epidemic of Malaria which followed them.

(3) During the floods, the J. H. I. rendered much useful work particularly in helping to repair the breach in the Sewar Bund.

(4) From 1st March 1942, a further increase in pay was granted to the personnel of the Bharatpur Company serving with the Crown Forces.

(5) Owing to the famine conditions prevalent in the State arrangements were made for the supply of 1500 maunds of wheat to the Bharatpur State Forces from British India.

3.—BHARATPUR BODY GUARD.

Strength. The strength is shown in statement X.

Animals. 2 horses were destroyed and 1 camel died during the year.

The number of animals on 31st October 1942 was

Horses	27
Camel	1
Bullocks	2

4—NABALIGH PLATOON.

Organization and Strength. The strength remained as shown in statement X.

Training. The training of the Nabalighs has been efficiently carried out.

The following certificates of Education were obtained during the year.

3rd Class Certificate	7
Recruits Tests	12

The Nabaligh Band under the Instruction showed marked improvement and played at several public functions.

Passing out and Recruitment. 9 Nabalighs who completed their three years training were passed out. 7 were enlisted in the J. H. I. and 2 were employed in State Departments.

11 boys were enlisted during the year to fill existing vacancies. The Selection Board was presided over by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur Bahadur Jung.

Health. The health of the Platoon was generally satisfactory during the year under review. Mosquito nets were provided.

Games. Hoekey, Foot Ball and Volley Ball continued to be played by the Platoon. The Platoon Team competed in local Volley Ball Tournaments.

Leave. During the year under review the following leave rules were brought into force:—

1st Year—Casual leave upto 15 days and no furlough.

2nd Year—15 days furlough plus 15 days casual leave.

GADHI-KHANA.

The number of animals on charge of the Department was:—

Horses	8
Bullocks	2

The total expenditure incurred by this Department during the year under review was Rs. 5,900.

Chapter VIII—Miscellaneous Departments.

1. KOTHI KHAS.

This Department continued to provide for the entertainment of State Guests and supplied furniture etc. for residential buildings and State Department. The total expenditure on this Department amounted to Rs. 32,297 during the year under report.

2. TOSHEKHANA.

The Department made arrangements for Darbars as usual in connection with Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur Bahadur Jung, Basant Darbar, Holi, Teej and Dasehra.

3. VIKALATS.

The State maintains four Vikalats at Mount Abu, Muttra, Agra and Goverdhan. The Vakil Muttra, Agra and Goverdhan manages the State houses and landed property at these places, where the State holds Muafi and Zamindari rights in addition to residential buildings.

The total income of Muttra Vikalat during the year under report amounted to Rs. 9,350 as against Rs. 22,206 last year and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,895 as against Rs. 6,548 last year. The total income of Goverdhan Vikalat amounted to Rs. 5,621/13/6. The income and expenditure in Agra Vikalat amounted to Rs. 8,630/9/- and 7,046 respectively during the year under report as against Rs. 9,084 and Rs. 6,548 last year.

4. SADABART.

This is a charitable Department whose main function is to maintain temples and religious services and to afford help to widows and food for indigent people.

The total expenditure incurred on this Department amounted to Rs. 78,852/1/3 during the year under report.

During the year a committee to investigate the working of the Sadabart Department and to suggest improvements was appointed under the chairmanship of Raoji Sahib Raghunath Singh. The report of the committee is awaited.

5. DAIRY FARM AND SHRI GIRRAJ GAUSHALA.

Dairying Section. Strength of milking herd. The total strength in the beginning of the year at Bharatpur was 242. Out of this 111 dry animals were sent to the Gaushala for grazing. The present strength is 125 including young stock.

Breeding Section. The following breeds of cattle are maintained:

1. Hissar.
2. Montgomery.
3. Mewati.
4. Dhani.

and 5. Cross Fresian-Montgomery.

One Cross Fresian-Montgomery cow completed her first lactation in the year under report and yielded 4260 pounds of milk in 270 days. Her average yield of 18.4 pounds of milk was very satisfactory.

Fodders. Fodder crops were as usual grown in the Farm and gave satisfactory results. The Farm was awarded First Prize for Napier Grass exhibited in the Shri Jaswant Cattle Fair and Exhibition.

Gaushala Section. On account of extreme scarcity of fodder and water at Kumber, the herd was sent to Pahari for six months. Unfortunately, even there all the animals could not escape the ill effects of the famine, particularly the trying heat of June and July and the number of deaths was, therefore, considerable. The present number of cattle is 164.

Income and Expenditure. The following figures show the income and expenditure as compared with the preceding year:—

Year.	Expenditure.	Income.
1940-41	Rs. 25,809	Rs. 21,641
1941-42	Rs. 20,010	Rs. 19,197

The present year's income includes a sum of Rs. 9,277/- on account of sale of dairying products, as against Rs. 5,969/- in the preceding year.

6. CENSUS OPERATIONS.

The Census Operations continued till April, 1942. The Census Report was duly completed and measures with regard to continuity of Census were also initiated before the Department finally closed. All the Departments of the State, particularly the Revenue Department fully cooperated in census operations. The total expenditure during the year under report was Rs. 2932/4/6.

The following are important statistics disclosed by the Census:—

"The number of persons per square mile for the State is 292 against 247 in 1931 and 326 in 1881.

Bharatpur State tops the list among the States of Rajputana in density.

The population of the State was 6,45,540 in 1881 and is now 5,75,625.

Inspite of an increase of 88,671 in the population between 1931 and 1941, there is thus a decrease of 69,915 as compared with in 1881.

The distribution of population between towns and villages was 19.2 and 80.8% respectively in 1891 and is now 14.6 and 85.43% respectively.

Bharatpur City which had a population of 67,555 in 1891 has now only 35,541.

The proportion of children under the age of 10 to persons aged 15-40 was 80.2 in 1941 against 66.7 in 1931.

The mean age is 23.5 for males and 22.5 for females as compared with 23.78 for males and 23.0 for females in 1931. The decrease being attributable to the larger proportion of children.

The proportion of the sexes has shown a steady increase in favour of females. It was 822.8 females to 1,000 males in 1921. It rose to 849.3 in 1931 and to 854.82 per thousand in 1941.

Out of the total population of 5,75,625 only 1,98,516 (i. e. 1,73,885 males and 24,631 females) are actual workers as against 2,20,243 in 1931.

The number of literates per 10,000 increased from 1,091 in 1931 to 1,409 (1247 males and 162 females) in 1941.

The total number of persons unemployed and in search of employment in the State is 4,986. Of these the educated unemployed is 1979, those of the Middle School being 293, Matriculates or S. L. C. 157, Intermediates 7, Graduates and others 10.

Out of the total population, 4,49,091 are Hindus, 1,10,296 Muslims, the balance being Others. The Primitive Tribes counted 12,435."

7. WIDOWS' INDUSTRIAL HOME, BHARATPUR.

Supervision. The Widows' Industrial Home remained under the control of the Sadabarat Officer duly assisted by the Advisory Committee of distinguished ladies in the station as usual.

Finances. The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 5941/1/4 and Rs. 1777/1/- as outstandings. The closing balance was Rs. 7975/14/4, cash and outstandings both combined.

Progress. Against war orders, the sales were comparatively higher amounting to Rs. 8839/4/-. The number of the widows on the roll in the beginning of the year was 49 while at the end they numbered 59. The manufacture of perfumery bags was taken up as an additional item but its sale was not upto expectation.

STATEMENTS.

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of Bharatpur State from 1st November 1941 to 31st October 1942.

RECEIPTS.

EXPENDITURE.

Major Head.	Budget allotments.			Actuals.			Budget allotments.			Actuals.		
	Previous year.	Current year.	4	Previous year.	Current year.	5	Previous year.	Current year.	7	Previous year.	Current year.	11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	11	11
A—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.												
I—Land Revenue	Rs. 23,18,700	Rs. 15,60,900	23,18,700	Rs. 15,68,223	Rs. 15,68,223	1	Land Revenue	Rs. 2,84,60,0	Rs. 3,11,300	Rs. 2,79,800	Rs. 2,68,054	
II—Customs and Excise	... 5,52,000	... 3,96,000	... 5,51,137	3,99,941	2	Customs & Excise	... 57,900	57,948	... 55,725	... 55,725		
III—Salt	... 1,51,500	... 1,53,700	... 1,53,821	1,64,037	3	Salt	... 600	800	555	555		
IV—Stamps	... 73,000	... 63,000	... 72,899	62,02	1	Stamps	1,500	1,300	1,433	1,433		
V—TAXES (a) Janglat & Shikar	... 23,600	... 23,600	... 20,192	24,298	5	FORESTS (a) Janglat & Shikar	31,500	27,700	27,434	27,434		
(b) Grass Farm	... 30,000	... 20,200	... 31,252	20,362	(b) Grass Farm	16,000	16,000	15,923	15,871			
<i>Total Forest</i>	... 52,600	... 43,800	... 44,434	44,610	<i>Total Forest</i>		... 42,700	... 42,700	... 42,700	... 42,700		
VI—Quarries and Mines	... 2,37,780	... 22,500	... 24,325	25,213	6	Quarries & Mines	... 1,80,800	... 1,96,942	... 1,96,942	... 1,96,942		
<i>Total A Principal Heads of Revenue</i>	... 37,21,000	... 33,89,500	... 37,49,665	34,03,331	<i>Total A Direct demands on Revenue.</i>		... 4,14,100	... 5,54,138	... 5,54,138	... 5,54,138		
B—PALACES.												
VII—His Highness' Privy Purse	... 10,000	... 10,000	... 10,000	10,000	7	His Highness' Privy Purse	2,24,000	2,24,000	2,24,000	2,24,000		
VIII—(a) Her Highness' Privy Purse	... 10,000	... 10,000	... 10,000	10,000	(a) Her Highness' Privy Purse	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000			
(b) Mahal Khas	... 10,000	... 10,000	... 10,000	10,000	(b) Mahal Khas	15,900	20,000	15,133	20,000			
<i>Total B Palaces.</i>	... 30,000	... 30,000	... 30,000	30,000	<i>Total B Palaces.</i>	... 239,900	... 239,900	... 239,133	... 239,133			
C—DEBT SERVICES.												
X—Interest	10,600	9,300	10,678	9,000	9	Interest	1,35,500	1,12,200	1,12,517	1,12,517		
XI—Loans and Advances	... 10,000	... 10,000	... 10,000	10,000	10	Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt	... 3,70,300	... 2,16,200	3,70,313	2,46,113		
<i>Total C Debt Services.</i>	... 20,600	... 19,300	... 20,678	19,000	<i>Total C Debt Services.</i>	5,65,800	3,68,200	5,65,860	3,68,127			
D—CIVIL ADMINISTRATION.												
XII—Administration.	... 10,000	... 10,000	... 10,000	10,000	11	Administration.	1,42,700	1,39,377	1,42,636	1,42,636		
(a) Council Office	... 10,000	... 10,000	... 10,000	10,000	(a) Council Office	1,42,700	1,42,700	1,42,636	1,42,636			
(b) Brij Jaya Priti Bhilai Samiti	... 10,000	... 10,000	... 10,000	10,000	(b) Brij Jaya Priti Bhilai Samiti	... 500	500	3,425	3,425			
(c) Price control	... 10,000	... 10,000	... 10,000	10,000	(c) Price control	... 500	500	1,320	1,320			
(d) National War Front	... 10,000	... 10,000	... 10,000	10,000	(d) National War Front	1,800	1,800	1,380	1,380			
(e) Debt Conciliation Boards	... 10,000	... 10,000	... 10,000	10,000	(e) Debt Conciliation Boards	... 500	500	... 500	... 500			
<i>Total Administration.</i>	... 50,000	... 50,000	... 50,000	50,000	<i>Total Administration.</i>	1,42,500	1,39,577	1,42,636	1,42,636			
XIII—Accounts and Audit	21,700	21,500	21,237	22,820	12	Accounts and Audit	26,600	25,800	26,577	26,577		
XIV—Treasury	900	900	931	931	13	Treasury	10,400	10,400	10,303	10,303		
XV—Judicial	... 10,000	... 10,000	... 10,000	10,000	14	Judicial	55,600	57,600	55,345	55,345		
XVI—Police	... 10,000	... 10,000	... 10,000	10,000	15	Police	1,42,400	1,42,200	1,42,636	1,42,636		

XXXI—Jail	578	16	Jail	33,145	38,593
XVII—Agric-Horticulture	814	17	Agric-Horticulture	39,900	39,900
XVIII—Co-operation	4,224	17	Co-operation	50,980	50,980
XIX—Rural Reconstruction	45,672	18	Burra Reconstruction	45,672	45,672
XX—Education	45,672	19	Educational	6,300	6,300
XXI—Medical	9,035	20	Medical	1,22,400	1,22,400
XXII—Vidhans	1,500	21	Vidhans	1,01,367	1,01,367
XXIII—Public Works	37,873	22	Public Works	23,100	23,100
XXIV—Power House	16,100	23	Power House	4,15,000	4,15,000
XXV—Telephone	60,900	24	Telephone	2,97,400	4,09,674
XXVI—Garage	8,900	25	Garage	1,22,000	1,22,000
XXVII—Nazool	35,700	26	Nazool	2,200	2,200
XXVIII—Stationery and Press	8,200	27	Stationery and Press	29,100	28,750
XXIX—Sadabat	4,000	28	Sadabat	30,500	30,502
XXX—Kothikras	6,800	29	Kothikras	92,100	92,100
XXXI—Tosberkhana	7,600	30	Tosberkhana	34,500	34,500
XXXII—Gadilkhana	4,410	31	Gadilkhana	54,500	52,201
XXXIII—Animal Husbandry	1,000	32	Animal Husbandry	9,900	6,900
XXXIV—Library	1,000	33	Library	1,6000	19,300
XXXV—Clubs	...	34	Clubs	1,600	1,600
XXXVI—Sardari and Miscellaneous allowances	...	35	Sardari and Miscellaneous allowances	1,200	1,200
<i>Total D Civil Administration</i>	5,12,290	319,95	<i>Total D Civil Administration</i>	17,35,000	15,82,800
E. MILITARY.	...	...	E—MILITARY.	17,09,720	15,51,750
XXXVII—Army	...	...	37 Army	2,67,100	2,63,382
F. PENSIONS.	...	...	F PENSIONS.	2,61,300	2,61,300
XXXVIII—Pensions	...	...	38 Pensions	...	...
G. MISCELLANEOUS.	...	...	G. MISCELLANEOUS.	1,81,013	1,74,112
XXXIX—State Miscellaneous	28,700	39	State Miscellaneous	34,040	33,253
XL—Refunds	53,600	40	Refunds of Revenue	3,200	3,197
XLI—Concess	...	41	Cess	10,000	8,275
XLII—a. Marriages of H. H. the Maharaja	29,269	41,184	a. Marriage of H. H. the Maharaja	2,00,000	3,00,000
b. Marriages of Shri Rao Raja Sabih	...	...	b. Marriage of Shri R. R. Sabih	26,100	3,00,000
XLIII—Dearness Allowances	31,290	42,274	c. Dearness Allowance	8,000	11,258
XLIV—Flood Relief	...	...	d. Flood Relief	1,000	1,000
XLV—Unforeseen	...	...	e. Unforeseen	...	...
<i>Total G. Miscellaneous</i>	59,900	53,060	<i>Total G. Miscellaneous</i>	3,47,809	73,100
<i>Total</i>	37,72,290	25,60,500	<i>Total</i>	35,32,800	31,71,100
Opening Balance	9,18,500	8,38,200	Closing Balance	8,38,200	8,95,627
<i>GRAND TOTAL</i>	46,91,000	33,95,700	<i>GRAND TOTAL</i>	46,91,000	43,98,700
A. ASSIGNED REVENUE.	...	...	A. ASSIGNED REVENUE.	...	...
a. Customs and Excise	6,52,600	3,96,000	a. Interest on Loan	1,25,500	1,35,517
b. Stamps	73,400	63,000	b. Payment under	1,01,300	1,22,011
c. Salt Compensation	1,50,000	1,50,000	Amortisation Scheme	3,70,300	3,70,433
<i>Total</i>	7,73,030	6,09,000	g. Advance payments	...	2,46,113
			<i>Total</i>	5,05,500	5,05,860
					3,68,200

STATEMENT No. II.

Civil Work (Revenue)—Nature and Value of original Suits filed and disposed of during the year ending 31st October 1942 (S. 1948)

Tribunal.	Opening balance.	Filed during the year, received by transfer.		Total.	Disposed of during the Year.	Closing balance.	Suits filed during the present year.						Suits disposed of during the year.						Remarks.											
		Present year.	Past year.				Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Value.	Average duration.	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28			
Circle Bharatpur...	57	69	265	195	262	195	195	268	196	166	103	60	73	11,088	135	85	89	6	5	9	15	37	61	122	7,160	350				
" Dig...	81	163	218	166	299	268	268	49	43	25	14	14	14	6,096	161	1	27	6	1	11	22	55	63	156	5,424	211				
" Tehsil Bharatpur...	19	14	38	35	57	49	49	28	25	17	20	11	5	1,282	8	27	32	3	1	12	1	8	14	35	88	138				
" Rupnagar...	4	11	24	14	28	25	25	17	31	25	23	9	8	1,089	7	7	12	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	20	877	209			
" Banana...	3	8	28	17	17	23	23	17	18	12	18	11	10	223	7	10	17	2	3	4	4	4	4	4	2	9	333	190		
" Weir...	5	11	18	17	18	23	23	12	12	18	11	10	10	355	6	8	3	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	6	18	293	162	
" Nadbai...	2	4	15	9	17	13	13	10	4	8	10	4	3	427	6	1	3	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	10	206	
" Dig...	1	3	15	14	16	16	16	17	13	15	13	13	2	319	7	7	14	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	348	128
" Nagar...	2	3	8	6	10	9	9	7	9	7	7	7	5	...	3	3	6	3	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	9	156	90	
" Kuanan...	1	8	14	8	15	15	15	7	11	1	4	1	4	216	1	1	6	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	1	4	6	11	57
" Farah...	1	5	12	9	13	14	14	8	6	5	8	6	5	318	8	1	1	8	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	56
" Kumber...	1	3	22	22	27	23	23	20	17	3	13	13	13	1,036	3	11	4	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	16	17	652
Total...	176	226	611	462	787	688	661	428	226	260	226	226	226	22,542	358	86	19	394	36	7	5	...	13	38	170	208	428	16,747	185	

STATEMENT No. III.

Civil Works (Revenue). Results of applications for Execution of Decrees for the Sambat year 1998 (1941-42).

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.			Applications brought to Registrar.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing Balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal on 31st October, 1942.		
	Present year.			Past year.			Present year.			Past year.			Present year.			Past year.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Circle Bharatpur	... 2	7	3	Rs. 386	10	18	Rs. 2,579	17	21	Rs. 2,965	14	9	Rs. 920	3	12	Rs. 2,045	7	2
Circle Dig	... 1	1	1	33	39	43	1,204	40	44	1,237	39	37	853	1	7	384	6	1
Tehsil Bharatpur	... 1	4	98	15	2	102	16	6	200	12	4	81	4	2	119	...	1	1
" Ruphas	... 3	1	99	5	5	326	8	6	425	7	5	404	1	1	21	1	...	...
" Bayana	... 1	16	18	4	243	18	5	259	17	4	177	1	1	82	1	...	...
" Weir	... 5	1	2	...	2	19	5	3	21	4	...	...	1	3	21	2	...	1
" Nadbai	... 1	2	120	4	6	118	5	8	238	3	6	182	2	2	56	...	1	1
" Deeg	... 1	1	44	5	48	253	6	10	297	4	6	126	2	4	171	...	2	2
" Nagar	... 1	...	...	1	6	103	1	6	103	1	5	46	...	1	57	1	...	...
" Kaman	... 1	...	...	1	6	284	1	6	284	1	4	235	...	2	49	1	1	1
" Pahari	... 1	...	...	1	6	89	...	6	89	...	...	...	6	89	1	5	...	...
" Kunther	... 4	2	54	4	5	49	8	7	103	6	6	92	2	1	11	...	1	...
Total	25	16	852	102	111	5,369	125	128	6,221	103	86	3,116	17	42	5,105	20	13	9

STATEMENT No. IV.

Statement showing the result of Appeals and Revisions against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Bharatpur State during the year ending 31st October 1942 (i.e. 1948).

Serial Number	Appeals or Revisions.	Tribunals.	How disposed of										Pending Cases.	Remarks.						
			Orders	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Further enquiry ordered.	Transferred.	Referred.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
1	High Court	Appeals {Revisions}	5 37	73 200	44 235	39 133	9 15	6 7	17 44	9 20	3 11	3 8	3 ...	3 ...	3 ...	3 ...	3 ...	21 69	21 69	
2	Judge's Court	Appeals {Revisions}	5 2	67 66	72 231	49 51	8 ...	7 ...	36 ...	12 ...	31 13	12 1	12 1	12 1	12 1	12 1	12 1	12 1	42 31	42 31
3	Nizamat Bharatpur	Appeals {Revisions}	5 2	17 11	14 9	12 7	...	...	10 6	10 6	31 15	31 1	31 1	31 1	31 1	31 1	31 1	31 1	12 9	12 9
4	Nizamat Digris	Appeals {Revisions}	6 4	82 36	82 12	20 9	24 6	8 5	57 6	22 15	6 1	6 1	6 1	6 1	6 1	6 1	6 1	6 1	42 31	42 31
5	Nizamat Bayana	Appeals {Revisions}	1 1	36 22	28 66	23 18	4 ...	4 ...	23 6	8 1	2 1	2 1	2 1	2 1	2 1	2 1	2 1	2 1	3 1	3 1
Total	...	Appeals {Revisions}	22 46	275 335	190 553	143 218	45 21	25 12	143 62	61 42	11 71	11 25	11 2	11 2	11 2	11 2	11 2	69 89	56 81	

STATEMENT NO. V.

Civil Work.—Number and Result of Appeals in Civil Suits for the year ending the 31st October, 1942 (Sambat 1998).

STATEMENT No. VI.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various courts in the Bharatpur State, during the year ending the 31st October 1942 (St. 1998).

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons dealt with										Persons disposed of							
		Brought on trial during the year.				Total.				Present year.		Arrested in the last year.		Convicted.		Committed or released.		Died, escaped or transferred.		Persons remaining on the 31st October 1942.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
Sessions Judge's Court.	34	50	37	137	...	3	...	...	96	177	...	95	64	6	...	12	12
Nizamat Bharatpur.	183	196	100	100	150	200	...	600	550	200	100	100	50	40	40	60	60		
Dig	168	197	111	256	249	73	1	...	583	690	148	209	127	13	15	15	178		
Bayana	92	106	46	209	73	58	3	...	457	386	112	68	84	57	28	28	37		
Munsif's Court Bharatpur.	63	79	7	47	11	90	4	...	257	158	41	49	25	4	21	21	18		
Dig	44	36	...	25	4	46	...	...	115	75	7	33	14	...	8	8	13
Bayana	37	79	1	50	59	79	...	...	160	180	48	60	40	...	29	29	3
Honorary Magistracy	513	634	103	19	154	481	...	...	712	757	99	135	326	...	23	23	174
Tehsil Bharatpur	129	186	140	34	15	311	...	...	516	500	142	182	64	8	19	19	85
Bayana	158	124	248	88	27	291	...	...	671	654	52	215	46	...	37	37	304
Rupbas	102	117	74	22	2	302	...	...	419	400	26	193	55	...	17	17	109
Nadbai	156	117	75	27	118	325	37	...	611	582	274	155	41	...	47	47	65		
Weir	163	463	151	14	290	215	...	...	880	670	146	269	42	...	39	39	174
Dig	292	394	212	76	174	617	...	...	843	1,079	241	391	224	...	75	75	148
Kaman	164	270	22	23	284	401	...	...	410	730	186	332	100	...	11	11	101
Nagar	248	256	230	69	222	616	2	1	1,132	1,140	410	394	134	...	23	23	179		
Pahari	133	129	90	30	338	94	24	...	573	576	285	155	12	12	...	23	23		
Kumer	244	212	128	92	93	246	5	...	792	561	114	245	97	...	42	42	66		
Total	2,903	3,665	1,775	1,318	4,439	2,263	72	1	9,827	9,868	2,531	3,280	1,595	150	474	474	1,858		

STATEMENT NO. VII. (Police)

As a measure of economy in the use of paper the Statement No. VII showing number of admitted cognizable cases disposed of during the year 1998 (from 1-11-41 to 31-10-42) has been omitted. The information that may be needed in this connection may be obtained from the Superintendent of Police direct.

STATEMENT NO. 111.

Yearly Work: (Judicial) Number and Value of Original Suits filed and disposed of during the year ending 31st October 1942 (St. 1998)

Tribunals.	Opening Balance.	Fifteen during the year.			Grossing during the year.			Losses of the year.			Grossing during the year.			Suits filed during the present year.			Suits disposed of during the present year.										
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Judges' Court.	6	11	11	7	17	18	6	10	11	8	23,229	...	5	2	1	...	...	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	10	25,036	205
Addl. Judge's Court.	5	6	1	...	6	6	...	...	6	6	2,150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizamat Bharatpur	14	20	32	23	16	43	26	30	20	17	27,435	...	18	5	4	18	1	...	5	9	8	8	21,103	130	...	...
Nizamat Dīg.	1	2	17	10	16	12	16	6	2	6	3,192	...	8	2	...	8	2	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	5,699	159	...
Nizamat Bijnāra.	13	3	75	9	28	17	20	17	8	...	7,523	...	8	1	...	8	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	7,523	212
Munsif Bharatpur.	29	25	508	386	537	411	512	365	25	15	29,926	...	308	78	292	94	...	...	...	...	80	107	47	132	26,779	51	...
Munsif Dīg.	10	26	466	275	476	501	470	290	26	17	29,090	...	247	28	187	88	...	...	...	...	84	20	102	31,835	62	...	
... Rayatia.	30	10	463	329	498	359	483	335	10	4	27,970	...	314	15	204	125	...	...	...	...	65	34	47	195	379	30	...
Total.	108	1,512	1,639	1,621	1,147	1,513	1,654	1,08	93	1,55,425	...	908	131	684	311	31	8	2	225	244	125	460	1,48,404	...	...

STATEMENT No. IX.

Civil work: Judicial—Result of Applications for Execution of Decrees for the year ending 31st October, 1942 (St. 1942).

Tribunals	Opening Balance:	Applications brought to register.			Total.	Disposed of.	Closing balance.	Nature of applica- tions pending on 31st October 1942.			Remarks.	
		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.				Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Judge's Court	8	10	19,633	8	8	18,259	16	18	37,892	6	13	Rs. 32,399
Nizamat Bharatpur	28	32	17,374	44	31	15,154	72	63	32,528	40	34	18,153
" Dig	8	10	10,561	22	16	17,495	30	26	28,056	20	12	15,329
" Bayuna	19	8	6,896	21	21	17,145	40	29	24,041	32	25	19,917
Munsiff's Court Bharatpur.	51	6,075	461	412	36,260	524	463	42,335	473	383	14,836	51
Munsiff's Court Dig.	65	93	10,965	552	458	49,887	617	551	60,852	524	454	46,746
Munsiff's Court Bayana.	37	22	3,458	471	333	31,942	508	355	35,400	486	332	31,809
Total	228	226	74,962	1,579	1,279	1,86,142	1,807	1,505	2,61,104	1,581	1,253	1,81,189
										226	252	79,915
										49	49	72
										19	19	20

STATEMENT NO. X.

Statement showing the strength, cost and particulars of the Military Forces for the year ending 31st October 1942.

Serial Number.	Name of Unit.	On 1st November 1941.				On 31st October 1942.				Details of forces at the end of the year.				Remarks.	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1	Jaswant Household Infantry ...	681	89	...	1	62	707	12	18	677	707	707	707	707	Rs. 2,42,000
2	Bharatpur Body Guard	...	29	1	...	...	1	29	1	...	28	29	29	29	Rs. 20,800
3	Nahaligh Faltoon	...	32	11	...	...	12	31	...	1	30	31	31	31	Rs. 4,600

Appendix XI.

List of laws, rules and regulations of the State.

1. Accounts Code.
2. Audit Manual.
3. Civil Service Regulations.
4. Provident Fund Rules.
5. Rules for obsolete coins.
6. Constitution and Rules of Business.

Army.

1. Bharatpur State Forces Standing Orders.
2. Nabaligh Rules.

Cooperative Societies.

1. Cooperative Act.
2. Cooperative Bye-laws.
3. Taccavi Rules.

Customs & Excise.

1. Customs Circular.
2. Excise Act.

Education.

1. Grant-in-aid Rules.
2. Bye-laws for the Boy Scouts Association.
3. Rules for the public Library.

Forest.

1. Forest Act.
2. Game Laws.

Judicial.

1. The Indian Code of Civil Procedure 1908.
2. The Indian Code of Criminal Procedure 1898.
3. The Indian Portmennship Act, 1932.
4. The Indian Companies Act, 1913.
5. Indian Penal Code 1860.
6. The Indian Banker's Book Evidence Act.
7. The Indian Contract Act.
8. The Indian Negotiable Instrument Act.
9. The Indian Sale of Goods Act.
10. Indian Whipping Act
11. Indian Forcighners Act 1864.
12. The Indian Evidence Act.
13. The General Clauses Act.
14. The Indian Post Office Act.
15. The Musalaman Wakf Act.
16. The Indian Arbitration Act 1940.
17. The Indian Oaths Act 1873.
18. The Indian Guardians and Wards Act.
19. The Indian Transfer of Property Act.
20. The Indian Specific Relief Act.
21. The Indian Succession Certificate Act.
22. The Indian Easement Act.
23. Alienation Act of Punjab modified according to local condition.
24. The Indian Official Secret Act.
25. The Indian Treasure Trove Act.
26. The Bharatpur State Village Panchayat Act.
27. " Social Reforms Act.
28. " Usurious Loans Act.
29. " Indian Soldiers Litigation Act, 1941.
30. " Court Fees and Stamp Act.

31. The Bharatpur State Limitation Act.
32. " Public Societies Act.
33. Rules for the guidance of Legal Practitioners in the State.
34. The Bharatpur State Rules for grant of copies.
35. Rules relating to cattle Tresspass (Judicial Civil No. 17).
36. Judicial Circular No. 26.
37. The Bharatpur State Gambling Act.
38. Judicial Circular No. 27 (Registration).
39. The Hindu and Mohammdan Law, subject to proved local custom or usage.
40. Provincial Small causes court Act. (Act IX of 1887).
41. High Court Regulations.

Medical.

1. Medical Registration & Practitioners Rules.
2. X-ray Rules.
3. Rules for the Anti-rabic treatment.
4. Standing Orders for Victoria Orphanage.
5. Compounders' Rules.
6. Rules for Bacteriological & Pathological Examination.
7. An act to provide for better prevention of the spread of dangerous epidemic diseases.
8. Vaccination Manual.
9. Bharatpur Vaccination Act, 1936.

Municipalities.

1. Municipal Act.
2. Municipal Election Rules.
3. Rules for the Town Boards.
4. Rules for conduct of business of Municipal Boards.
5. Rules for temporary occupation of streets.
6. Cycle Bye-laws.
7. Bye-laws controlling the storage of kerosene oil.
8. Municipal Circular No. 4 Registration of births and deaths and preparation of vital statistics in the Mufassil.
9. Bye-laws prescribing the duties of Ward Members of Municipal Boards.
10. Bye-laws prescribing the duties of Health Officers, Municipal Boards.
11. Bye-laws for throwing of rubbish on public streets in the Bharatpur city.
12. Bye-laws for the registration of births and deaths in the Bharatpur Municipality.
13. Travelling Library Bye-laws.
14. Municipal Circular No. 10 of 1918 regarding the control of Hackney carriages.
15. Municipal Circular No. 9 of 1918 regarding preservation of the mud wall around the town of Dig.
16. Municipal Circular No. 8 of 1913 regarding rules for the working of market within Municipal limits of Bharatpur.
17. Rules and regulations regarding sale of milk in the Bharatpur city.
18. Bye-laws for allowing refund of octroi duty for Bharatpur Municipal Board.
19. Slaughter House Bye-laws.
20. Bye-laws for realization of tax and other dues of Bharatpur Municipal Board.
21. Building bye-laws in Bharatpur Municipality.
22. Bye-laws for the protection of all Municipal property within the limit of the Bharatpur Municipality.
23. Election rules for the Town Boards.
24. Bye-laws regulating the sale of meat.

Police.

1. Defence of India Act of 1939.
2. Indian Extradition Act of 1903 and extradition agreements.
3. Police Act V of 1861.
4. Bharatpur State Arms Act of 1931.
5. Bharatpur State Criminal Tribes Act of 1914.
6. Bharatpur State Motor Vehicles Act & Rules.
7. Judicial Circular No. 8 of 1896.
8. Judicial Circular No. 23 of 1899.
9. Judicial Circular No. 33 of 1905.
10. Judicial Circular No. 35 of 1902.
11. Judicial Circular No. 36 of 1909.
12. Judicial Circular No. 37 of 1910.
13. Police Circular No. 1 of 1895.
14. Police Circular No. 2 of 1896.
15. Police Regulations of U. P. together with the connected Manuals and hand books.
16. Criminal Tribes Settlement Rules for the management of Kanjar settlement in Bharatpur State.
17. Rules for the identification of accused and stolen property of 1935.
18. Petrol Rationing Order of 1941.

P. W. D.

1. P. W. D. Schedule of rates.
2. P. W. D. Code.
3. The Bharatpur State Wireless Telegraphy Act of 1939.
4. Notification regarding Wireless Apparatus, Vehicles 1942.
5. Rules for the supply of Electric Energy.
6. Rules for the grant of licenses to prospect for minerals and of mining leases in Bharatpur State.

Revenue.

1. Land Revenue Manual.
2. Revenue Code.
3. Conditions for grant of culturable land in the State.
4. Village Marketing Act.
5. Abiana Circular.
6. Patwar Rules.
7. Redemption & Mortgage Act.
8. Court of Wards Act.

Miscellaneous.

1. Kotli Khas Rules.
2. Standing Orders of Toshekhaua.
3. Standing Orders of Deodhia.
4. Jewellery Rules.
5. Sardar Club Rules.
6. Khaupan Rules.
7. Sadabart Rules.
8. List of Institutions enjoying muafi etc. from the State.
9. Standing Orders for the management of temples under the court of Wards.
10. Rules for the occupation of the Dak Bungalow at Bharatpur.
11. Cattle Contagious Diseases Act No. 1 of 1942.
12. Sri Brij Jaya Pritinidhi Samiti Act and Rules.

